Rockland Gazette.

Rockland Gazette,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, BY

JOHN PORTER,::::::::::::::Proprietor

Office, No. 5 Custom-House Block,

TERMS,

If paid strictly in advance—per annum,	$1,50
If payment is delayed 6 mos. "	1,75
If not paid till the close of the year,	2,00

☞ No paper will be discontinued until ALL ARREARAGES are paid, unless at the option of the puplisher.

☞ Single copies, three cents—for sale at the office.

☞ All letters and communications to be addressed to the Publisher.

VOL. 13. ROCKLAND, MAINE, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858. NO. 18.

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THE SONG OF THE SEWING MACHINE

By J. A. J.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of a gifted lady in Cincinnati, written in a moment of inspiration, after having used one of GROVER & BAKER's celebrated sewing machines, in executing her family sewing, and published in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. The new household domestic sings a pleasant song:

I come from the realm of thought, I come;
Oh! give me a welcome in every home;
For I bring in my trail a stranger-guest—
A friend to the weary—"Domestic Rest;"
And my iron hand has a gift for all
Who summon my aid in the Spring and Fall.

I come, the "Child of Genius," I come;
And, lo! what a treasure I bring to some.
To the weary housewife an hour from care—
An "hour for improvement," for thought, for prayer;
An "hour for repose"—I've thought it no crime
To pluck *such feathers* from the wings of Time.

I come, with a cheerful song I come,
And I hope ere long through the world to roam,
'Neath the sun of the Tropics I'll lift my wing:
In the icy halls of the North I'll sing;
And the trumpet of Fame, from main to main,
The triumph shall sound of my useful reign.

THE INDIANS AND THE GOLD MINES.

Continued.

He received the proposal with rapture; readily promising that, having once seen the gold-mine, and gathered the sand with his own hands, he would be satisfied. The two Indians were loaded with blessings; and the following morning, at sunrise, was appointed for the time of departure. The Padre employed the afternoon in hiding his gold in a crevice of the rock, under the foundation of his house. The spot known only to himself, was so well concealed by a layer of earth and a thick growth of mos , that it might easily escape the most vigilant search. The remaining time until morning was of course, passed in a state of feverish anxiety.

At sunrise, eight stout Indians appeared at the Padre's door. They were led by a chief named Tlapatla, who was accompanied by his son, a youth famous for eloquence; so that the party numbered ten in all. The object of their visit had been whispered through the village; and when the Padre appeared at the door, he beheld his whole congregation thronging into the lane to see him depart. He was soon on the shoulders of his guides; and not being as yet blindfold he could greet his people as he passed. Many of the Indians leaped for joy, as they beheld their Padre apparently happy once more and listened to the kind words with which he addressed them.

In a few moments the guides began to ascend the mountain. On reaching the first cliff, forming the edge of a small table-land, they observed an Indian to spring suddenly from an adjoining crag, and descend rapidly toward the village. It was Zoamil. With a sadness almost prophetic, he had been watching the morning's proceedings in the village. What thoughts the sight had suggested no one but himself ever knew; but it was observed that from that day he wore an air of contemplative reserve, which he had never before exhibited.

On reaching the summit of the mountain, the Indians paused to allow the old man a short period or rest, and a view of the scenery. A bandage was then placed over his eyes, and the journey recommenced. For more than an hour the motion of the guides, as they moved quickly along, was quite pleasant; and the Padre amused himself with the idea that he would soon be at the gold-mine. But, as the time grew longer, the old man's exuberance of mind diminished. Besides the road began to grow rough and tortuous. Sometimes one side of his body was lowered, sometimes another. At times, his feet were higher than his head; and often the guides appead to be moving backwards. A downward passage, which they afterwards commenced, was, according to the Padre's estimation, endless; but when it did terminate, he felt himself carried backward, and forward, and sideway, until, involuntarily he raised his hand to prevent his head from striking a rock. A strong arm arrested the movement; and for considerable time afterwards, he remained motionless. But the difficulties of the way seemed to increase; until, at length, the Padre begged his guides to remove the bandage, if it was merely to let him peep at the surrounding danger. The demand was promptly refused; and when repeated shortly after, the Padre was reminded that his chance of seeing the gold mine depended upon his observing the bargain he had entered into. This quieted him for that day; and though the road seemed nothing but mounds and hollows, and the fierce sun burned through his thick cowl, he submitted entirely to his guides. One thing however, rendered him uneasy. The Indians frequently stopped and whispered together; and he could hear enough of their conversation to know that he was in some way, the cause of it. Timid and suspicious, he began to fear that, after all, the Indians were deceiving him; and the thought of being carried among the rocks and barrancas, for many hours, and then returned to his own door, blindfolded, filled him with fresh vexation.

But, happily for the old man's feelings, he was now too drowsy to pursue a connected train of thought. He had slept none the night before; and this, joined with previous over-excitement and the fatigue of his novel journey, had completely exhausted him.—Hence, when the Indians halted, and made preparations for passing the night, the Padre was in a sound sleep.

On the following morning, the Father was already on his journey before he awoke.—The travelling was not more pleasant than it had been the day before; and though the old man felt much refreshed, yet he could not divest himself of the doubts and suspicions which had sprung up in his mind. He several times attempted to remove the bandage, but with no better success than the day before. Toward evening, another fear flashed across his mind. Perhaps the Indians designed killing him in revenge for the harsh manner in which he had treated them; and his former suspicions concerning Zoamil's plot, returned with tenfold violence. Tormented with such thoughts, the Padre enjoyed no peace during the remainder of his journey; and, strong as was his love of gold, he was several times on the point of begging his guides to return to the village.

But at noon of the third day all his fears vanished, on hearing that the gold-mine was near at hand. Half an hour afterwards, the Indians halted, the old man was set down, and the bandage removed from his eyes.—The party were in a cave, whose colossal walls towered upwards into total darkness. A small stream of crystal purity, bounded over the rocks above, in mimic cataracts, then stole, in quiet ripples, across the stony floor. On every side, far as the eye could penetrate the dim twilight, the rocks, and and their thin deposit of earth, glittered with the golden sand; while pure gold, apparently once melted filled the crevices; and lumps of the precious metal, pure, or mixed with quartz, porphyry, and other minerals, were scattered in profusion around. As the Padre stooped mechanically to grasp a lump, Tlapatla stopped him, and said:—

'Let the good Father listen. No white man ever saw this cave before. Our Padre wished much to come, and we have brought him—for we love him better than the Indian mother loves her first-born child. Gather all the bright sand you want—let it be enough to make the good Father glad, for here he must never be again. He must shut his eyes on the cave forever; for the Indian will no more lead the stranger to the secret place of his fathers!'

The Padre immediately commenced his work, and the Indians assisted him. For hours he collected lumps of gold, until he had gathered a pile sufficient to load a lama. The larger lumps he stored about his person, until he was unable to stand under the burden; still he grasped after the large pieces, and crawled further and further into the darkness, eagerly searching for lumps that were pure. It was not till after sunset, when a deep gloom pervaded the cave, that he ceased his toil. The Indians made preparations for passing the night. They lit torches, ate their simple provisions, and spread a garment for the old man to sleep upon: having first bandaged his eyes, they then grouped themselves around him in such a manner, that during the night he could not move without awakening them.

It was impossible for the Padre and his guides to take with them all the gold that had been collected. But neither the assurances of the Indians, nor the evidence of his own eyes, sufficed to convince him of the fact. He loaded himself with the ore; and though, at every effort to grasp more, half a dozen pieces rolled off, he still lingered round the pile, as if his very existence was linked with it. The guides were also encumbered with the gold; and at length their leader declared that he would wait no longer. The old man was again blindfolded almost by force, and raised, with all his gold, on the Indians' shoulders. Thoughts of the wealth he was leaving behind, made him peevish and discontented; and though he held tightly to the treasure in his robe, Tlapatla saw plainly that he was still dissatisfied.

They had not proceeded far, when an abrupt turn caused the Padre to raise his hand suddenly, by which motion he accidentally struck his rosary. All at one it occurred to him, that by untying it, and occassionally dropping a bead, he would create a clue to the discovery of the mine. The rosary was untied with great despatch and secrey; and the old man, with an exuberance of feeling proportionate to his former despondency, dropped the first bead. No better scheme could have been devised to outwit his simple conductors.

The reader may imagine the details of the journey home, the rejoicings of the villagers at beholding their Padre, not only safe, but apparently happy, and the inward satisfaction of the old man, at having opened a way to the discovery of the mine. He had already resolved never to disclose his knowledge of the locality either to government or his most intimate friends. Judge, then, of his feelings, when, after emptying his own robe and those of his guides, he beheld, in the outstretched hand of the chieftain's son, the beads that he had dropped by the way! At such a sight, his fortitude forsook him.—Sinking into a chair, he tore his thin hair with both hands, and uttered groans of rage and despair. The interrogations of the affrighted Indians were answered by curses and threatenings; and the beads, which had been placed upon the table, were, by a convulsive sweep of his hand, scattered over the room. Tlapatla, who had hoped that the Padre's cheerfulness was restored, was utterly confounded, and gazed with astonishment upon the scene before him. One by one, the other Indians stole away; then there was a long silence, interrupted only by the old man's mutterings, the ebbings of his first wild paroxysm.

'The Father said he would be happy, if we showed him the cave of the yellow sand,' said Tlapatla. A growl of scorn and mockery was the only response. The chief was again silent. He did not know enough of the old man's wretchedness to understand the scene he was witnessing; and his reverence for the Padre's character prevented him from weighing the full import of his conduct.—Several times he ventured to speak; but was abused, silenced, and finally dismissed. All the stores of wealth which the Padre possessed, had not proved sufficient to purchase for him contentment, without which, wealth is but vanity and bitterness.

It will not appear strange, therefore, that he speedily renewed his solicitations to know the situation of the gold-mine. The Indians were perplexed and astonished. The chiefs used every means to divert his mind from the fatal subject. They related their simple, yet warning legends, made him presents, and vehemently entreated him to forget the yellow sand. All were in vain; and at length the old man, wholly absorbed in his riches, neglected the ceremonies of the church, and remained almost entirely in his dwelling.—The flock was left without a shepherd; so that disorder and distress appeared where all had been happiness. Violent broils occurred in the village; many of the Indians neglected their labor, and entered upon a course of indolence and viciousness; and though the chiefs exerted themselves to repress these disorders, their success was only partial. A few, imagining, from the greediness of the Padre, that the gold-dust possessed supernatural qualities, ropaired to the cave, gathered large quantities, and secreted it in their houses. But this business was promptly stopped by Zoamil and his fellow chiefs; who ordered the dust to be returned, and the offenders punished. It was futher determined, that no one was, in future, to bring anything from the cave, even for the Padre.

CHAPTER VI.

All the entreaties and threats of the Padre, for the purpose of obtaining from the Indians their secret, were vain; and, to increase his wretchedness, the villagers brought him no more gold. The condition of his mind was pitiable; and his health, unsupported by the vigor of manhood, was unable to resist the inroads of his mental disorder. His countenance became haggard, his appetite failed, and his whole frame shook, at times, as if stricken with palsy. His habits, formerly regular, were revolutionized.—Through the day, he sat for hours over his gold, yet lost in revery, while scheming for more. At night he roamed, long after midnight, from room to room, holding a lamp in one hand, and often a piece of gold in the other; but without object or direction. Often he paused suddenly, and stared as though before a spectre; and once or twice his tortured soul uttered a shriek, which was plainly heard by those villagers who, at night, watched anxiously his motions. His short, troubled sleep, afforded no refreshment; for, whether sleeping or waking, he was haunted by the strong demon, of whom his mind was the dwelling.

When the Padre beeame convinced that further entreaty with the Indians was useless, it occurred to him, that by apprizing government of the existence of the mine, measures might easily be adopted for its discovery. It is true, this plan was at first rejected; but after another interview with the chiefs, it appeared to be the only course he could adopt. But for days and weeks the old man hesitated. It was true, he would receive a reward for the intelligence; it was true, he wonld obtain a per-centage of the gold, should it be found; it was certain that, beside this, every other scheme he could devise would be futile. Yet he would not receive all; and that thought was misery.—That the gold mine was his, he did not for a moment question; and hence he resolved on making anothor effort, useless as it appeared, with the Indians. For this purpose, he invited the principal chiefs to his house. Zoamil alone was absent. The Padre delivered a set oration, replete with the uses—all false—to which the yellow dust could be applied by him, and concluded with the old request. The Indians, who had listened attentively, shook their heads. He entreated, using every argument he could think of; but in vain. Then the old man, forgetting all sense of dignity, wept, prayed, and lastly, falling upon his knees, and clasping the hand of Coyopel, the oldest chief, conjured him, with cries and sobs, to reveal the secret. At first, the Indians were surprised; that feeling now gave way to contempt—the only time they had exercised it toward their pastor. Coyopel, erecting himself to his full height, glanced at the priest, and replied:—

'Rise, Padre, and listen. The Good Spirit made the star-mountain beautiful; but it rebelled against him, and hurled its fire into the sky. But the Good Spirit never yielded to it. He roars among the clouds, like the lowing of the buffalo, till the proud mountain becomes mute. The Good Spirit never bends. But the Padre has bent, like the little rushes of the water-brooks, when Autumn winds blow on them. He has bartered his big heart, which the Good Spirit gave, for the yellow sand, and now he has only heart enough for a papoose. Coyopel is sad for the Padre, because he is no longer a man. Our ears were open to attend to his commands, but we could not hear them.—His voice was weak as an infant's. We can hear only the strong voice of men. Let the Padre whisper no more to the Indian.'

The old man sprang to his feet, confounded and ashamed; but before he could speak, the chiefs strode haughtily from the apartment. His influence with the villagers was at an end!

No course remained, but to solicit the interference of government. After another long period of anxiety, he decided to do so; and a letter, written with proper vagueness as to facts, and affected carelessness as to his opinion of them, was despatched to Mexico. Little did the poor Indian who carried it imagine how deeply involved was the happiness of his tribe with its contents. The news threw the government into a fever of excitement; and, with suitable alacrity, commissioners were despatched toward the Padre's village. His letter had simple stated that some dust, which might be gold, had a few months before been given to him; and that the Indians knew where there was more, but would not tell. 'As a servant of Jesus,' continued the letter, 'I have nought to do with the wealth which makes for itself wings and flies away; yet, as holy Peter, of old, paid worldly tribute, not despising the customs of men, nor the powers which God hath ordained, so I deem it my duty to apprize you of these facts, so that the dust (if there be any more) may be appropriated to the honor and advancement of the Blessed Church.'

As soon as he had despatched this letter, the Padre brought out all his gold, and after getting it to the lower apartment of his house, stored most of it under the rock.—The remaineder he concealed in various crevices and sly corners, known but to himself. A small quantity of the dust, well mixed with common sand, was poured into his desk. This, he hoped to persuade the agents of the government, should they come, was what remained of the handful he had received.

The expected visitors did not keep the Padre waiting. Four commissioners, fully authorised to investigate the matter, arrived at the village, and repaired to the old man's dwelling. The Padre welcomed them cordially, although inwardly he regretted that he had not, after all, kept his secret from government. The Padre told his artful tale, and exhibited his sand. Whether the men detected the falsehood in his manner, or were guided merely by curiosity, they asked many questions of a most searching nature; so that long before their examination was over, the old man had additional reason for regretting his imprudence. It was then determined that the chiefs of the tribe should be assembled, and tempted with trinkets and similar presents to make the required disclosure. Should this fail, harsher means were to be adopted.

The excitement in the village, at the appearance of the commissioner, was very great. Groups of men assembled in various quarters, and discussed the probable meaning of such an uncommon visitation. Some thought that they were medicine-men, whose object was to restore the Padre's peace of mind. Laborers, idlers, and women, flocked from all quarters to see them; and most of the children, who had never seen any white man but Father Thomas, clapped their hands with joy, shouting that they were to have four more Padres. The general feeling was that of pleasure; for it was fondly imagined that the appearance of the commissioners was in some manner connected with the old man's restoration.

While rumors to this effect were circulating through the village, the commissioners invited the chiefs to the proposed conference. On that occasion, every means was employed to cajole or frighten them into compliance. They sternly resisted; even refusing a second meeting. The exertions of the agents, among the other villagers, met with no better success, and in a very short time all intercourse between the Indians and the commissioners was closed.

The latter had not anticipated this result; and their rage was in proportion to thei rprevious anticipations of success. They had become convinced of one fact—that a gold-mine was in the vicinity; and they resolved that its locality should be ascertained. One of their number was sent to the capital, to solicit a band of men, and instruments of punishment, to be used for the purpose of extorting the secret from the villagers; a strict watch was also kept upon the Padre, whose conduct had now evidently excited suspicion.

The affair had now reached a point which the Padre was not prepared for. It was dangerous for him to speak or to be silent.—His influence among the Indians was at an end, which had necessarily stopped the services in the church. His brain was taxed to give a reason for this, when required by the agents; and often, as he faltered in the account, they appeared to note in their memories. But other feelings, still more painful, harrassed him. Father Thomas was naturally mild and affectionate. We have seen with what ties of love he drew his congregation to him and taught even children to reverence goodness for his sake. He had fallen—perhaps because his nature was not sterner; yet in his degredation he retained some of his former kindness, which often struggled to restore him. He could weep in secret, when he mused on his scattered flock, and on the pleasant years and the peaceful scenes, all glad, all happy, when he had once acted as a true minister of that God who is Love. Hence though he frequently broke into paroxysms of anger against the Indians, he never except in the instance of Zoamil's supposed plot maintained vindictive feelings against them.

With what feelings of remorse must he have gazed upon the sight of twenty soldiers, completely armed, filing through the pass which opened upon the village from the table-land below, and followed by as many more men, carrying every variety of instrument which the Inquisition ever devised to symbolize eternal torment to the sons of men.—At the horrible sight, his brain reeled, a dark mist settled over his vision, and the staggered backward into a chair. Had the mountain been torn apart, he would have leaped gratefully into the chasm, could it have closed at once and forever. He arose, and walked backward and forward until his paralyzed tongue found utterance. 'Oh! lay it not to my charge!' burst from his agonized heart, as, raising his clenched hands toward heaven, he strove to pray. The attempt was vain; sin hung, like a heavy cloud, between him and his God; and the fiend within mocked the writhings of his victim. Achan could not be forgiven, while the accursed thing lay hidden in his house.

The machinery which the Padre had set in motion had begun to recoil upon himself. His misery was complete and excrutiating; nor did he dare to offer his intercession for the alleviation of that of others. The slaves of avarice speedily began their work. Five chiefs, out of eight, were seized and thrown into irons. All who were known to have made an excursion from the village since the commissioners first arrived, were arrested.—Those who offered resistance, or endeavored to escape, were whipped through the village, till they fell from exhaustation. Women, the wives and daughters of the chiefs, were branded every night and morning, that the lingering torture might sap their fortitude. Soldiers and others, well armed, were stationed as sentinels around the village, to prevent any of the inhabitants from escaping. The village, from morning till evening, resounded with cries, lamentations, screams of agony, the wailing of children in quest of their parents, and with the lash of the executioner's whip. But not a word of confession could be wrung from the sufferers.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Fighting the Tiger.

Some years ago, I was in a gambling house in Cincinnati, a silent looker-on at a game of fare. In those days, such operations were carried on rather openly, and almost under the eyes of the authorities, with unbarred doors, so that any one could walk in, either in the capacity of a better or a mere spectator. In the latter capacity I found myself, near midnight, when the door of the den opened. Just as the game began to flag, and not a sound was heard but the click of the checks, and the rattle of some dishes a darkey was placing on a table, in walked a tall, raw-boned, country-looking chap, in a gray satinet coat and a coon skin cap. He walked right up to the only vacant place at the table, and, drawing from a side-pocket an enormous calf-skin wallet, which looked as if it might contain at least a thousand, in fives and tens, addressed the dealer:

'Look here, mister, I'm going to fight this here tiger up to the nines! Understand me, I allers fight to the death—that is, till I break you or you break me.'

'Very good,' said the dealer, 'you are one of the kind we like to deal for.' And his eyes fairly danced at the certainty of depleting the plethoric-looking pocket-book.

'But, understand me,' continued the rough customer, 'there is one thing you must first agree to; and that is, if you break me, you must give me money enough to carry me home.'

'I'll do it,' said the 'leg.'

'You all on you hear, gentlemen,' said 'rough,' 'that I have the word of an honorable sporting man, that if he wins all the money in this yere pocket-book, he gives me money enough to carry me home.'

'Yes! yes! yes!' responded the entire party.

Here the darkey announced supper, and the keeper of 'the tiger' announced a recess for half an hour. The crowd went into the good things prepared, and 'rough' was not a whit behind the rest. He dived into the venison, the oyster pie, and the 'chicken fixins,' until he could eat no more with any degree of safety to himself—not forgetting to wash down the whole with liberal potations of brandy.

Refreshment over, labor bade fair to commence in right down earnest. The dealer took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and seated himself. 'Rough' squared himself at the table, and again drew the ponderous wallet. All eyes were now turned upon him, for spectators, patrons of the establishment, and even bankers themselves, looked for a tall game. 'Rough' drew from one of the pockets of the wallet a greasy and rather suspicious-looking five dollar bill, and called for the worth of it in chips.—After scrutinising it a moment, the dealer tossed it into his drawer, and passed over a stack of ten chips to 'rough.' He next gave the cards sundry scientific 'flirts,' placed them in the box, and announced 'All ready!' 'Rough' placed his ten chips on the ace, and the deal went on. Some eight or ten cards were drawn out, when an ace came to view on the top of the box, and dealer immediately put ten more chips on top of 'rough's' pile. 'Rough' let the twenty chips lay upon the ace, and it was not long before another one made its appearance but this time it fell by the side of the box, and the dealer 'raked down' the entire pile. He then waited a few moments in expectation that 'rough' would open the pocket-book again, but that individual continued resting his chin on the palm of his hand, and gazing abstractedly on the ace.

'Well,' said the 'leg,' 'ain't you going to bet any more!'

'Nary red—I'm broke—flat!' said 'rough.' The 'leg' laid back in his chair, and in a tone of the most profound astonishment said—'The deuce you are! And I pledged myself to give you money enough to carry you home, in case you got broke!'

'You did the same, old hoss.'

'Where do you live?'

'At Brownsville, up the river.'

'What will it cost to take you there?'

'At the present stage of water, I think I can get up for about fourteen dollars.'

Such a shout as went up at this junction was never before heard within the walls of a faro room, while with great good humor the 'leg' counted out the fourteen dollars.

'My friend,' said he to 'rough,' 'it is not every day one meets a patron like you. Go and help yourself to another drink of brandy, and a cigar. Whenever you come to town again, give us a call. Call often—you will find the latch-string out. I wish you a safe journey.—Give my respects to your wife and children.—By, bye!'

'Rough' didn't shrink one iota from this raillery, but took the proffered drink and cigar. 'I say,' said he, as he held the door ajar, 'I wish you better luck with the next green-looking customer that comes along; but before you make such a bargain with him, just ascertain where he lives, and the *size of his pile*!' And so saying, he disappeared amid the guffaws of the crowd, in which the dealer himself heartily joined.—*Philadelphia Sundry Dispatch.*

The Wife's Mistake.

The carriage stopped at the door, and, in a few minutes, Margaret Hale entered the apartment where her husband sat, wholly absorbed in poring over day-books and ledgers.

'Those tiresome accounts still,' she exclaimed. 'Will you never find time for any thing but business, Ralph?' Have you no taste for anything beyond figures?'

'Margaret;' but the sadness in the tone was undeeded, as she continued—

'We had such a charming evening at Mrs. C.'s Capt Hill related many interesting incidents of his residence in Egypt, and Mr. Warren, the famous young poet, read 'Maud' and some of the most beautiful passages in 'Aurora Singh.' I must read to you some of Romney's Great Thoughts on Duty.'

She went hastily to her chamber for the volume. When she returned, her quiet entrance was unheard by her husband, whose pen was rapidly moving over the almost interminable columns of figures. With an expression of impatience, almost of scorn, resting on her face, she hastily turned away.

'And this is the end of all my dreams of marriage,' said she, as she reached her room. 'He has a taste for drudgery. His pursuits and tastes are all commonplace, and I must go from home to find the sympathy I need, to find those who will appreciate, with me, the books I love, and the beautiful in art, for which he has neither eye nor ear. Why did he not marry a woman who had neither heart nor mind to be continually unsatisfied!

In the room she had left, Ralph Hale sat, hour after hour, till his brain was weary and his eyelids drooped. Then, lying aside his books, he remained a long time in deep thought.

'God bless my Margaret,' he prayed, 'and give me strength to bear all things. Give me power to make her happy.'

Putting far away all thoughts of her husband's real nobleness of character, jealously preserving the memory of every slight difference in their tastes and pursuits, Margaret cherished the spirit of discontent, till it imbittered every hour of her life, and sent sufferings she never dreamed of, to the heart of her husband, who would gladly have sacrificed every earthly good for her happiness.

A sudden and severe illness came to her, while Ralph was in a distant city. One day during her slow recovery, the aged minister, who had baptized her in infancy, was sitting by her side.

'Margaret,' he said, after steadfastly watching her troubled face, 'you are very unhappy I have seen it a long time I should not recognize in you my once cheerful, nappy child.—May I not know what great sorrows has come to you!'

Then, with sobs and tears, she told him all her unhappiness.

After a short silence, the old man spoke again; and there was sadness, almost sternness in his voice. 'Years ago, Margaret, a wealthy New York merchant, became involved in a speculation, whose failure suddenly took from him the accumulated wealth of his years of commercial enterprise. There were a few years of weary vain struggling to regain what he had lost; then deep despondency, a lingering disease, and death. His wife and four children were left penniless. The eldest child, a boy of sixteen, had finished his preparatory studies, and was about to enter college. By this stroke, he found his prospects for the future clouded; but with a noble self-forgotfulness, he turned cheerfully into the way fate marked out for him, and walked resolutely in it.

He obtained a situation with a merchant, who had known his father, where his faithfulness and untiring devotion to his duties, won the confidence of all who knew him. During the first years of her widowhood, his mother had taught a private school for young ladies, and it was the boy's highest ambition to relieve her of this necessity, and giving her rest her feeble health required. I cannot tell you all his privations, his willing sacrifice of every recreation his continued self-denial, that he might lighten the burdens of those so dear to him.

Year after year, success crowned his efforts. In the village where his mother had passed the years of her childhood and the first years of her married life, he purchased a pleasant residence for her, and then, a lucrative business being opened to him in the West, he came here.

At the time of his removal here, accident revealed to him the fact that the widow and invalid daughter of one whose fortune was, by his father's advice, risked in that unfortunate speculation which had so changed his own life, were living in extreme poverty. To him they are indebted for the pleasant home that now shelters them, and for the delicate, thoughtful ministration to their daily comfort.

Now, when the commercial world is clouded, and disasters crowd thick and fast upon him, as upon others, his anxious thoughts turn to the mother and suffering sister, in the little village home, whose comfort depends upon him, to the other lonely fireside, to which his constant thoughtfulness imparts its only light, and to his own home, and the young wife whose happiness is dearer to him than life. For this, Margaret, Ralph Hale gives his days to incessant toil, and willingly sacrifices the social pleasures he is so eminently fitted to enjoy.

I have been in these three homes. With a love that is almost reverence, his mother and sister speak his name, and with full hearts thank God for his life, that life so filled with the beauty of self-renunciation. The widow and daughter whose hearts he has made glad, tell of his numberless acts of kindness, of his delicate and unceasing watchfulness, and daily they ask God's blessing on him whose life is a blessing to others.

In his own home, the wife whose love should bless him, whose gentle ministry should comfort and strengthen him, turns coldly from him, because he prefers the happiness of others to his own gratification, because the pressing duties of life claim all his waking hours, leaving him little leisure for the claims of society, or for the high intellectual culture which few attain whose lives are not wholly devoted to it.

'Oh, Ralph, I have never known you! I have so cruelly misjudged you,' said the weeping wife.

The old man continued; 'Some men talk poetry, some write it in words, and some write it in their lives. The true heroism which poets have sung, the beauty of self-abnegation and of ceaseless devotion to duty, which have been their inspiration, Ralph Hale has lived. The woman who has won the deepest love of such a heart should reverently and gratefully cherish it, as the richest blessing of her life.

In the twilight of that day, Margaret was awaiting her husband's return. Amid the bitter self-reproachings that darkened the hour, gleamed a new and holy light. Higher purposes were aroused within her. In the future she would make divinely real in her life the beautiful ideals which had filled her heart with unsatisfied longings. She, too, would live for others, and first of all for him whom she had so misunderstood.

A hurried step in the entrance-hall, then on the stairs, and the next moment she was clasped in her husband's arms.

'You have been very ill,' said a voice, faltering with emotion, 'but, thank God, you are safe now, my Margaret!'

'Oh! yes, I am safe indeed now,' said Margaret's heart.

In that hour, all was made clear between them. With new resolves for the future, with a deeper love for each other, and a prayer for strength, another page of life was turned for them.

Years afterwards, Margaret, a proud and happy wife, wrote: 'I cannot tell you all he has been to me—my guide when I was ignorant, my strength when I faltered, my best earthly friend always. What do I not owe you for revealing the mistake which had almost wrecked the happiness of both?'—*National Era.*

A Beautiful Narrative.

We think we have no where seen a more simple, touching and beautiful narrative, showing forth the power of truth, than this which follows. It is from the pen of S. H. Hammond, the author of 'Country Margins,' and a most pleasant and genial writer:

'I witnessed a short time ago in one of our higher courts, a beautiful illustration of the simplicity and power of the truth. A little girl of nine years of age was offered, as a witness against a prisoner who was on trial for felony commitied in her father's house. 'Now, Emily,' said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, 'I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath?'

'I don't know what you mean,' was the simple answer.

'There, your honor,' said the counsel, addressing the court, 'is anything further necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection! This witness should be rejected. She does not comprehend the nature of an oath.'

'Let us see,' said the judge. 'Come here my daughter.' Assured by the kind tone and manner of the judge, the child stepped toward him, and looked confidingly up in his face, with a calm clear eye, and in a manner so artless and frank that went straight to the heart. 'Did you ever take an oath?' inquired the judge. The little girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face and neck as she answered.

'No, sir.' She thought he intended to inquire if she had ever blasphemed.

'I do not mean that,' said the judge, who saw her mistake, 'I mean were you ever a witness before?'

'No, sir, I never was in court before,' was the answer.

He handed her the Bible open, 'Do you know that book my daughter?'

She looked at it and answered, 'Yes, sir, it is the Bible.'

'Do you ever read it?' he asked.

'Yes, sir, every evening.'

'Can you tell me what the Bible is,' inquired the judge.

'It is the word of the great God,' she answered.

'Well, place your hand upon this Bible, and listen to what I say;' and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses. 'Now,' said the Judge, 'you have sworn as a witness; will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth?'

'I shall be shut up in State Prison,' answered the child.

'Anything else?' asked the Judge.

'I shall not go to heaven,' she replied.

'How do you know this?' asked the Judge again.

The child took the Bible, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the Commandment, pointed to the injunction, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' 'I learned that,' she said, 'before I could read.'

'Has any one talked to you about being a witness in court here against this man?'—Inquired the Judge.

'Yes sir, she replied. 'My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room and asked me to tell her the ten commandments, and then we kneeled down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before him. And when I came up here with father, she kissed me, and told me to remember the ninth commandment, and that God would hear every word that I said.'

'Do you believe this!' asked the Judge, while a tear glistened in his eye and his lips quivered with emotion.

'Yes, sir,' said the child with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of the truth was perfect.

'God bless you, my child' said the judge 'you have a good mother. This witness is competent' he continued. 'Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray God for such witnesses as this. Let her be examined.

She told her story with the simplicity of a child as she was but there was a directness about it which carried conviction of its truth to every heart. She was ridgidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with infinite and ingenious questionings, but she varied from her first statement in nothing. The truth as spoken by that little child was sublime. Falsehood and perjury had preceded her testimony. The prisoner had entrenched himself in lies, until he deemed himself impregnable. Witnessess had falsified facts in his favor, and villany had manufactured for him a sham defence. But before her testimony falsehood was scattered like chaff. The little child for whom a mother had prayed for strength to be given her to speak the truth as it was before God, broke down the cunning device of matured villany to pieces like a potter's vessel. The strength that her mother prayed for was given her, and the sublime and terrible simplicity (terrible I mean to the prisoner and his perjured associates) with which she spoke, was like a revelation from God himself.'

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The editor of a Western paper owes a bank about $1000, for which they hold his note. The defaulting wag announces it thus in his paper:—'There is a large and rare collection of the autographs of distinguished individuals deposited for safe keeping in the cabinet of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank each accompanied by a note in the hand of the autographist. We learn that they have cost the bank a great deal of money. They paid over a thousand dollars for ours. We hope great care is taken to preserve these capital and interesting relics, as, should they be lost, we doubt whether they could be easily collected again. Should the bank, however, be so unfortunate as to lose ours, we'll let them have another at half price, in consequence of the very hard times.'

BOLT OF FIRE.—As the New York and Worcezter train connecting with the steamer Common-wealth, was passing Natick this morning a ball of lightning as large as the two fists of a man, descended, ran along the telegraph wire, and exploded with a report as loud as a cannon. The wire was consumed, and the posts within a space of half a mile were shivered from top to bottom. The passengers on the train were greatly alarmed, as the ball of fire was all the time in sight, and the explosion seemed as if beneath the cars. Had the train been under the wire, it must have been struck. The only cool man on the train was Mr. Waller, the Conductor, who took the bolt as an every day affair.

Charles Lamb is reported to have perpetrated the following: 'The water cure is neither new nor wonderful; for it is as old as the deluge, which in my opinion, killed more than it cured.'

The Isle of Perim.

The rock which now threatens to shatter the Anglo-French alliance, is the bare, untenanted rock at the entrance of the Red Sea, known as the Isle of Perim. It is five miles long, and its only importance hitherto has been in the estimation of the neighboring Arabs as a resort for turtle. It belongs to Turkey, but has recently been occupied and is being fortified by England. France protests, and it is thought that Russia will second her remonstrance, and that the matter will come up before the next Paris conference, on the ground that the guarantied integrity of Turkey is falsified on the part of England. The real reason is the apprehended part which Perim is to play in the aggrandizement of Great Britain.

How so! it may be asked. Perim is another Gibraltar. It commands the Red Sea, and the Red Sea is to be the most important link in the inter-communication of Europe and Asia. The exigencies of civilization demand the giving up of the Cape of Good Hope route. The mail and part of the passenger traffic to India and China now goes by Suez and the Red Sea, and sooner or later freight must pursue the same route. To provide for this mighty change of commerce many schemes have been struck out by ingenious men of the different nations concerned in the event. England, by far the most interested at the present time, professes to have discovered the utter infeasibility of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, has fallen back upon a railroad, which is nearly built, and is now fortifying Perim as a landing-place and protection for her steamers and vessels daily passing in and out of the Red Sea. She says the measure is purely an individual one, necessary for her own interest, and of no concern to other European powers. France, on the other hand, is professedly convinced of the practicability of the Suez canal, which will shorten uninterrupted navigation between Europe and India 7000 miles, and has applied to the Porte for a firman authorizing the enterprise. This permit is refused ostensibly on the ground that England already occupies Perim. Thus the parties are arrayed.

It will at once be seen that the question has consequences of great magnitude. The occupation of Perim is a master stroke of policy. It prevents Turkey from allowing France, for the present, to commence the Suez canal, and it is intended to give the practical sovereignty of the Red Sea to England, in case the canal is ever built. Its rightfulness is not so clear. It is certainly in apparent violation of the guarantied integrity of the Turkish dominions, and is justified only on the ground of self-protection, a national plea which is sometimes as rigorous as fate, and sometimes so accommodating as to obey every impulse of interest or whim.

DON'T FORGET TO PRAY.—A lady who had the charge of young persons not of kindred blood, became on one occasion perplexed with regard to her duty. She retired to her room to meditate, and being grieved in spirit, laid her head on the table and wept bitterly. She scarcely perceived her little daughter, seated quietly in the corner. Unable longer to bear the sight of her mother's distress, she stole softly to her side, and taking her hand in both of her own, said, 'Mamma, once you taught me a pretty hymn:

If o'er you meet with trials,
Or troubles on the way,
Then cast your care on Jesus,
And don't forget to pray.'

The counsel of the little monitor was taken, and relief came. The mother was repaid for rightly training her child, by having her become her own blessed teacher. 'Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings God has ordained praise.'

EFFECTS OF SIN ON THE INTELLECT.—No man was a bad man without having his mind degraded, as well as his moral principles debased, by evil influence. The habit of sin destroys the fineness of the *intellect*, impairs the judgment, and blunts the perception of truth and beauty. Nothing is plainer than that there is a close alliance in the very structure of our being, between integrity of mind and the clear perception of truth—between purity of morals and purity of taste. As the heart is freed from all biasses, "majestic Reason" is unbound from the otherwise incurable errors of prejudice, and opened to all the truth and beauty of the universe. The character of Milton was as sublime as his poetic genius and as necessary to the great productions of his mind. So there is a close alliance between the sense of Duty and the sense of Honor, which together constitute the basis of dignity

The Rockland Gazette,

Thursday, April 29, 1858.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this paper. *Offices*—10 State St., Boston, and 119 Nassau St., New York.

S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1, Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the rates required by us.

The Kansas Bribery Bill.

The latest Kansas bill, reported by the Conference Committee, is now before the country in full, and its provisions will justify the most strenuous opposition of the Anti-Lecompton side of the House. The provisions of Mr. English's bill, as stated by the Boston *Journal*, are substantially these: First, the submission of a land ordinance (the same in terms with that in Mr. Crittenden's bill) to the people of Kansas, upon the acceptance of which Kansas becomes a State in the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution. Secondly, in case the land ordinance is not thus accepted, Kansas is to remain a Territory until she has the requisite population for one member of the House of Representatives, to wit, 93,000 now, and about 120,000 under the next census of 1860. Thirdly, the appointment of a board of commissioners to have charge of the elections, of whom a majority is to consist of federal office-holders, viz: the Governor, Secretary and Attorney General of Kansas.

That this bill gives no opportunity for the plain decision of the important question, Does the Lecompton constitution embody the will of the people of Kansas, and shall they be allowed a direct vote upon that instrument? will be seen at a glance. We can not conceive how it can meet the approbation of any opponent of the Lecompton swindle, and neither does it proceed upon the principles consonant to those heretofore urged by the Lecompton party in favor of their scheme, for, as the Boston *Advertiser*, in an able article on the subject, pertinently says, "if the professions made by the Lecompton party, of their belief in the binding action of the Lecompton convention and the absolute obligation resting upon Congress to admit Kansas under the constitution framed by that body, mean anything at all—if their persistent cry, that the Lecompton constitution must be passed in order to close up at once the embarrassing question which now devides Congress,—has any honest or sincere motive whatever, we cannot understand, how even the members of that party can agree to a plan like that offered by the Committee of Conference, which partly denies and wholly avoids the principles upon which the administration plan was said to be based." And again the *Advertiser* justly says that the expedient to which Mr. English resorts, in order to reconcile the doctrine of the Lecomptonites that when a territory presents itself with a Constitution such as that of Kansas is stated to be, Congress has no option, but must admit the territory as a State, "and its collateral notion that the Lecompton Constitution is an expression of the will of the people of Kansas, with the demand of the opposition for a fair vote upon the adoption of that instrument, is, as might be anticipated, a mere evasion, by which each party is to vote ostensibly for its own cherished principle, shutting its eyes to the fact, that this is accompanied by other and totally inconsistent provisions." Farther along the *Advertiser* has this paragraph:

"The Lecompton men are to vote for this bill, because it does not offer to the people of Kansas a vote upon the constitution, does not admit their claim to express their approval or rejection of that instrument on its own merits, and does not admit that anything is required to give it the stamp of authenticity, but simply proposes to ask their opinion upon a collateral question—the adoption of certain provisions as to public lands. Is it possible, however, that these gentlemen can overlook the fact, that in defiance of the right which they declare the people of Kansas to possess of being admitted under their constitution, upon the sole condition that it is republican in form, this bill makes the adoption of certain propositions submitted to the people, in express terms, a "fundamental condition precedent" to admission? It the principle for which they so strenuously contend has any value in their eyes, here is an evasion of it which one might suppose would fail ever to obtain their sanction."

As the vote upon the Lecompton swindle by the people of Kansas was to be "for the Constitution, with slavery," or "for the Constitution without slavery," but *for the Constitution*, in either case, without choice of negative, so in the case of the present bill there is the same refusal of all opportunity for an expression of the will of the people of Kansas upon the Constitution itself, but they are to vote upon *another subject*, the new land ordinance, in case of the acceptance of which, Kansas *endorses the Lecompton* Constitution under that instrument. In the rejection of this ordinance, the people of Kansas have the opportunity to reject the Lecompton swindle, but must wait and endure strife and agitation, perhaps for years, before they can claim admission to the Union as a state. In this way the citizens of Kanzas are virtually presented with an enormous bribe, and, as a contemporary states the question, they are asked "Will you take 3,500,000 acres of land, with the Lecompton Constitution attached, and run your own risk of getting rid of the latter, or, will you suffer the inconveniences of a territorial government for an indefinite period, with no assurance of land gifts when you are able to become a State." The bribe which this land ordinance offers to Kansas is very great, and, in order to induce men to listen to its persuasions, the strifes and inconveniences of a territorial government for perhaps four or five years longer are pressed upon their consideration by the alternative of the bill. This alternative is characterized by the *Advertiser* as "a penalty," "denounced against them if they venture to reject the new land ordinance, with the Lecompton constitution attached, a penalty which if the past teaches anything, may import civil discord and even war. And while the people of Kanzas are thus to be made sufferers, the people of the United States are in no way to be gainers, but are to be forced to submit to an indefinite continuance of that struggle, which has now agitated the country for three years."

That the people of Kansas will be tempted to endorse the Lecompton swindle by any bribe, or constrained to it by alternative evils, we do not believe, and we trust that the record of the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution by the citizens of that territory may never be written. With reference to this bill repealed by the Conference Committee, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* uses the following words:

"The worst apprehensions which have been expressed in this correspondence as to the doubtful conduct of Mr. English, have been more than realized by his course at the conference, this morning. He appeared there with an elaborate bill, proposing, substantially, to submit the *land ordinance*, which both the Administration bill of the Senate and the Crittenden amendment rejected, to the vote of the people, and, if accepted, then the State to be admitted by proclamation under the Lecompton constitution. *This odinance allows two sections in each township for school purposes, and was considered so monstrous that it was hardly entertained by the Senate committee.* None of the new States ever received more than one section, heretofore.

If the ordinances be rejected, then the State is to be kept out unail sufficient population be ascertained, entitling it to one representative under the federal apportionment. Supposing the present population of Kansas to be 50,000, and the ratio under the census of 1860 to be 120,000, as is probable, it would be easy enough for the United States marshals and their deputies to arrange the returns, so as to keep the territory under the present government, with the the Dred Scott decision as a millstone around its neck, for at least four years. In addition to the four commissioners provided by Mr. Crittenden's amendment, for conducting the elections, a fifth is added in English's seheme, in the person of the U. S. District Attorney, thus giving his decision absolute power in declaring the result. After former experience, no doubt how that power would be exercised."

We can not think that this substitute for the submission of the Lecompton question to the vote of the people of Kansas can meet with any favor from the opposers of Lecompton, and we trust that it will meet with a firm opposition.—We cannot better close our article than in these words of the *Advertiser*:

"We ask then, in conclusion, is it true that this bill is offered, as an honest substitute for a submission of the question to the people of Kansas? Do its authors and supporters mean, that the people of that territory shall vote fairly upon this question? They deprecated the passage of Mr. Crittenden's bill, because it provided, in a certain contingency, for a postponement of the admission of Kansas until another constitution could be framed and voted upon.—Their own plan now seeks, in a similar event, to postpone that admission indefinitely, it may be for years. May we not then conclude, that their measure is so cunningly framed that the people of Kansas cannot venture to reject, or will at least be irresistable impelled to vote favorably to the Lecompton constitution? If so, and we think that such a conclusion may be fairly drawn, we can only term the bill offered by Mr. English, a stratagem for securing the virtual passage of the Lecompton bill."

For the Gazette.

The Athenæum Library of Rockland.

The word Athenæum seems to be Latin, but it is derived from the Greek, and originally was the name of a place in Athens, dedicated to Minerva, whose Greek name was Athena, (otherwise called Pallas,) "the goddess of wisdom, of reason, and meditation, of the arts and sciences, as, of spinning, weaving, poetry, &c." We are told that to this temple of Minerva the wits of Athens resorted to recite their works, and following their example the same name was afterwards given to similar places in other cities.

Very properly then, we think, the Athenæum Library of Rockland is so called. And if this is not the place where the wits of Rockland may resort to recite their works, it is an excellent place of resort for those who wish to recruit their wits and improve their understandings by communing with the spirits of the wise men, living and dead, whose works are there collected. We would therefore ask permission Mr. Editor, to call public attention through your columns to the present condition of the Library, and to the facilities it affords, such as have an inclination to read something besides newspapers, for the gratification of their tastes, and without going to the expense of purchasing a large collection of books.

It is very true that the Athenæum Library is the property of a corporation, and the privilege of using it can only be obtained by paying an annual assessment; yet by opening it to subscribers at the very low rate of $1,50 per year, it becomes a circulating Library, and thus a public institution and a public benefit. The privilege of access to its treasures may be purchased for a sum so very small as to be insignificant when compared with the advantages it secures. It appears from the last Annual Report of the Directors, presented in January last, that the whole number of volumes belonging to the Library at that date was about nineteen hundred; of which there were added during the year by purchase, eighty six volumes; and there were received from members of Congress during the year sixteen volumes,—making a total of one hundred and two volumes added during the year. The number of volumes given out by the Librarian during the year was four thousand five hundred and seventy five, which was ninety-four less than were distributed in 1856. But though there was a falling off in the number of volumes taken out of the Library, the number of readers has increased, numbering two hundred and fifty-six, a large proportion of them being subscribers. The greatest number of volumes delivered to any one family was one hundred and ten. Solid reading, such as History, Biography and Travels, appears to be in better demand than works of fiction. The Directors say that there appears to be an increasing interest in the community respecting the Library, and the subscribers increase daily. The amount of assessments paid in during the year was $112,00.—The amount paid by subscribers, was $65,07.—The amount paid as fines $1,20; making a total of $178,27; which is $8,90 more than the receipts for 1856. The receipts from share holders fell of $6,00 in 1857; the receipts from subscribers increased $17,18; the receipts from fines decreased $2,25. Fifteen of the shareholders who paid their assessments in 1856 neglected to do so in 1857, and twelve delinquent shareholders paid their assessments in 1857 agreeably to a vote passed in January 1857, whereby delinquents of several years standing were allowed to use the Library on payment of a single assessment.

On the whole, there has been a steady gain of readers as well as books, and the prospects of the Athenæum are quite encouraging. The Directors feel satisfied that the method of furnishing subscribers with books at a low rate is a good one and the shareholders have voted to continue the arrangement. The number of books added to the Library during the year has been small, but it was as large as the very limited means at the disposal of the Book Committee would allow. The Library is entirely free from debt, the number of books and of readers is constantly if not rapidly increasing, and its sphere of influence and beneficence continually expanding,

A SHAREHOLDER.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS!—The common Needle has done more toward making the fortunes of physicians and undertakers, than people generally imagine. Atropos herself was not so cruel, for *she* only cut the thread of existence when the term of life was duly up, whereas the relentless NEEDLE prematurely destroys. How many victims has it made, and how many fathers have been impoverished by long bills for physic? Well, all this may be avoided by the use of GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machine, which will do all the stitching of a family without destroying any of its members. It is far and away the best of its kind, as experience has fully demonstrated.

IS CONSUMPTION CURABLE?—We cannot doubt that in many cases of seated Consumption a cure has been effected solely by the use of the Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. Wistar. Its healing effects are certainly wonderful. *

Flour is said to be selling in Knoxville, Tenn., at one dollar and a half a sack, or three dollars a barrel.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.—The new marriage law, repealing the provision requiring that persons intending to be joined in marriage shall publish their intentions, and providing instead that such intentions shall be recorded in a book open to public inspection five days before a certificate is issued to the parties, went into effect on the 11th of March last, and yet we see that our City Clerk continues to publish intentions in the old way. It seems to us that Rockland is behind the times in knowledge of the statute, or that matrimonial candidates are unwilling to give up the former method of advertising their intentions.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of the fine steamer *Chesapeake*, which will run the present season between New York and Portland, making one trip a week. The fare is low, being only $5,00 including fare and state-room, and as the vessel has been nearly filled up with the best accommodations for passengers, this line seems to deserve and doubtless will receive a large share of patronage from the traveling public.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The May number of the *Atlantic*, which we have received through the courtesy of Messrs. A. Williams & Co., is equal in ability and interest to any which have preceded it. The beautiful story of "The Pure Pearl of Diver's Bay" is completed in this number, as are also "Amours de Voyage" and "The Hundred Days." The latter is of much interest. We have also a continuation of "The Catacombs of Rome," and there is a good paper upon "Henry Ward Beecher," by one who has a high appreciation of Mr. Beecher's worth and genius. The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" continues his excellent sayings. The short poems are very good. We are inclined to think "Charley's Death" the best. "Camille" has much of the beautiful, but has too much of the mystical for our full appreciation "A Word to the Wise" is a pleasant little poem, and conveys a lesson to all our "bonnie lassies" which few of them have not instinctively learned already. "Mercedes" is very good. The "Autocrat" also gives us two poems of merit. The articles which we have not yet had time to read are the papers on "American Antiquity," "Intellectual Character" and "The Childhood and Youth of Beethoven,"—all of which are spoken of as possessing ability and merit,—and the "Literary Notices." The *Atlantic* is for sale at the counter of E. R. SPEAR.

THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK, *or the Whole Art of Conjuring*. Being a Complete Hand-Book of Parlor Magic, and containing *over one thousand*, Optical, Chemical, Mechanical, Magnetical and Magical Experiments, Amusing Transmutations, Astonishing Sleights and Subtleties, Celebrated Card Deceptions, Ingenious Tricks with Numbers, Curious and Entertaining Puzzles, together with all the Most Noted Tricks of Modern Performers. The whole Illustrated with over 500 Wood Cuts, and intended as a source of amusement for One Thousand One Evenings. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, Publishers, No 18 Ann Street.

This volume, which is so fully described by its title page, is handsomely printed and bound, with gilt side and back, and tinted title-page and frontispiece, and comprizes 362 pages. The clever lad will not fail to find in this book a large fund of instruction and amusement, and will enable him with a little practice, to perfect himself as an accomplished professor of parlor magic. It is just what the young folks need to vary their list of parlor entertainments, and we recommend it to them. The publishers will send it, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of the price, $1,00, or it may be obtained at SPEAR'S.

THE REVIVAL IN NEW YORK.—The "Way of Life," the new New York Journal devoted to "the Young Men's Christian Union and World Wide Christianity," made its appearance on Saturday. We quote what it says of city revivals;

"The revival continues in our city without any abatement. The number of prayer meeting has increased about four fold. There is no portion of the city without one; hence the perceptible decrease in the attendance upon the union meetings down town. The ladies, hundreds of whom used to aid in crowding the meeting places, have been called upon to work nearer their homes, and as a consequence the various churches are beginning to experience the beneficial influence of the revival, by large accessions to their communions."

At the Tremont Temple, Boston on Sunday morning last, Rev. Mr. Worral baptised nine females and two men. Two of the women were wives of the two men, and Worral seemed much affected when he mentioned the fact. Three of the ladies were of advanced years.

President Stearns, of Amherst College, gave a deeply interesting account of the revival among the students of that college. He described the work as wonderful, and during the last week or two of the term, he said the seasons of prayer were very much like the day of Pentecost. Not more than twenty persons connected with the college remained unconverted.

Nineteen persons were baptised at the church of Rev. John Duncan, South Boston, on Sunday evening.

CHURCH SERVICE IN A CANTON TEMPLE.—A correspondent of the Watchman, at Canton, writes as follows:—

"To think of the Church of England service, and a British sermon in a Mandarin's yamun, which I attended last Sunday, or of worshipping the true God with a Christian congregation in the temple of the favorite goddess Kawn Yin, which I hope to do to-morrow, is certainly enough to make the wooden deities themselves start into life, if they were anything at all but vanity."

MISSING VESSEL.—A correspondent informs us that the schr, *Genetho*, of Bucksport, Capt, J. Ginn master, has been missing for several months, and is supposed lost. She sailed from Ponce, P. R., on or about the 9th of Dec. last, in ballast, probably for some port in the United States, since which time she has never been heard from. Capt. Ginn, his wife, and Mr. Nath'l Cousens, first mate, were on board, all of whom belong in Bucksport. The crew were foreigners.

CAPT. BRAGG'S BATTERY FOR UTAH.—We learn from the Baltimore *American* that the celebrated Light Artillery corps known as "Capt. Bragg's Battery," which rendered such valuable service in the war with Mexico, has been ordered to Utah, and left Baltimore for Fort Leavenworth on Sunday. The company consists of seventy-four men, and carries with it their light battery, consisting of four six pounders and four caissons. They will be mounted at Fort Leavenworth, which point they will leave the latter part of May. Travelling about fifteen miles per day, they will reach Utah during the month of July.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—The Washington *Star* says that Judge Douglas has recently divested his family of the palpable interest in "the peculiar institution," and the *Star* sees in this fact unerring evidence that the "Little Giant" is getting ready to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1860, The Star virtually confesses that if Douglass were looking to the Democracy for favor, he would have held on to the "niggers."

STEAMER SAILED.—The steamer Indian sailed from Portland for Liverpool on Saturday, with one hundred passengers and $16,000 in specie.

The Gardiner Journal says that "the religious interest in that city, which, from the beginning has been attended with but little excitement, is still on the increase."

Governor McWillie, of Mississippi, and his wife, have just been blessed with a twenty-first pledge of conjugal affection,

WINE GROWING COUNTRIES.—The opinion is very prevalent, that a high degree of temperance prevails in those countries where wine is largely produced. Upon this subject, a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* very truly says:

There is a vast amount of drunkenness in those countries where such wines are used, and to so great an extent in France that a gentleman who spent some years there said that he regarded the vine as the greatest scourge of the country.

Fennimore Cooper, the celebrated American author, thus speaks of what he saw in Paris—'I came to Europe under the impression that there was more drunkenness among us than in any other country—England, perhaps, excepted. A residence of six months in Paris changes my views entirely. I have taken unbelievers with me into the street, and never failed to convince them of their mistake in the course of an hour. On one occasion, a party of four went out with this object; we passed thirteen drunken men within an hour, many of them so far gone as to be scarcely able to stand. I once saw three men wallowing in the gutter before my window—a degree of beastly degradation I never saw before in any other country. In passing between Paris and London, I have been more struck with the drunkenness in the streets of the former than in those of the latter city.'

A late French paper says—'It appears that of late years drunkenness has become remarkably prevalent in the north of France.

The Mayor of Douai has just published an order that persons who get shamefully drunk in public houses, and the *proprietors* of such establishments who allow them to become so, *shall be fined and imprisoned.*'

Other testimony could be given to show the incorrectness of the opinion respecting the sobriety of the people of those countries where wines are plenty and cheap, but it is not necessary. And it is not surprising that so much drunkenness arises from the use of wine, for it is only in accordance with what medical science has long taught, viz: that fermented liquors excite, when once taken, a thirst for more.

Therefore the direct tendency of the introduction of wines among us as a common beverage would be, to increase the appetites of those who use them, until they would use stronger liquors, and also lead many to use these wines who have never formed an appetite for spirituous liquors. This is a subject worthy the consideration of the friends of temperance and morality.

RAISING CATTLE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—A correspondent on board the United States frigate St. Lawrence, of Montevideo, writes to the *Journal of Commerce* as follows:

A short distance from the city you can see thousands and ten and hundreds of thousands of cattle feeding. Their wealth consist in cattle and horses, which are driven to the slaughter houses, near the city, where they are killed by thousands, daily; the meat is jerked, or cut off in long slips, and hung up to dry in the sun; the skins are sent to the United States and England, the bones burned for manure, and the horns used for combs and buttons. Hides are very dear at this time, and many failures have occurred in the city, from the failures in England. There is a great deal of wealth in some families. One gentleman has an income of over a million a year; he is now engaged in killing cattle up the river. A very wealthy gentleman was compelled to sell the right of killing cattle on his estate for four years, for which he was paid two hundred thousand dollars and his friends all say the purchaser will clear more than a million dollars by it. The old Spaniard was informed by Gen. Urquiza that he wanted part of his estate; so he was compelled to sell the privilege of killing the cattle to this Englishman to save it. Whenever one of the military gentlemen takes a fancy to a piece of property, it is gone. Some charge is brought against the poor devil, and his property is taken from him, and often his life.

A NEW COIN.—Did our readers ever think of the convenience that would arise from a *seven* cent coin? In the present abundance of currency of small denominations it would obviate the necessity entirely of the use of cents. A four cent coin would answer the same purpose, but there are objections to the size of a coin of this value inasmuch as it would involve the necessity of an increased emission of small coin, and besides would be so nearly the size of a five cent piece, that mistakes would be likely to occur.—But these objections would not apply to a seven cent piece. The present amount of specie in small denominations would be amply sufficient for purposes of change, while a seven cent piece being a medium between a five and ten cent piece, would not easily be mistaken for either.—To illustrate with what facility a seven cent piece would supercede the use of cents, at best a necessary evil, suppose you wish to pay one cent, you give a seven cent piece and receive two three cent pieces; if two cents, a seven and five or five and three are exchanged, three a three cent piece; four, a seven and three; five, a five cent piece; six, two three cent pieces: seven, a seven cent piece; eight, a five and three; nine, three threes; ten, a ten; eleven, a five and two threes; twelve, a seven and five; thirteen, a seven and two threes; fourteen, two sevens; fifteen, a ten and five; sixteen, a ten and two threes, or a seven and three threes; seventeen, a ten and seven; eighteen, a ten, five and three; nineteen, two sevens and a five, or a ten and three three cent pieces, and so on.

THE RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.—These meetings continue, and our exchange papers, and private intelligence assure us that the interest keeps up, not only in this city, but in other parts of the country. The revival influence is not confined to the Atlantic states, but the papers received this week from the Pacific speak of its spread to Oregon and Washington territories. We shall not this week devote as much space as we have done for some weeks past, merely confining our remarks to a few places.—*New York Commercial.*

PERIL OF LIFE IN CUBA.—A letter received in this city from Cabanas, Cuba, written by a gentleman who has resided sixteen or seventeen years on the island, contains the following remarkable statement:

"The country is in a dreadful condition.—We dare not go on the road alone, and when we travel in company we go armed to the teeth.—Only two weeks since, the robbers caught Andrew Metcalf near Guauajay, and cut him almost to pieces. I passed over the same road only a few hours previous, on my way to Havana; when I returned, the same evening, he was buried. The robbers come right into your houses on the estates, and if they cannot get money they cut your throat, or what is worse, mutilate the unfortunate victim.

It has been very sickly all winter—yellow fever and small pox; the latter still prevails."

"A coffin," says an Irishman, "is the house a man lives in when he is dead."

Rudolph says that once upon a time a colored cook expected company, of her own kind, and was at a loss how to entertain her friends. Her mistress said—

'Chloe, you must make an apology.'

'Good Lord! missus, how can I make it? I got no eggs, no butter, nor nothing to make it with.'

A recent statement of the Methodist Book Concern in New York and Cincinnati shows their resources to be about $700,000. The profits during the past year were $66,299, making a deduction of 33 per cent. for bad debts.

THREE THINGS A MAN NEVER GETS TIRED OF LOOKING AT.—The Sky—the Sea—and Women's Faces—*Our Spooney Contributor.*

And Why?—Because they are never for two days together alike.—*Our Satirical Contributor.* [Punch.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—We are indebted to Lamartine's exquisitely fine pen for the following touching and graphic illustration of a Mother's Love:

In some spring freshet, a river widely washed its shores and rent away a bough, whereon a bird had built a cottage for her summer hopes. Down the white and whirling stream drifted the green branch, with its wicker cup of unfledged song; and fluttering beside it, as it went, the mother bird. Unheeding the roaring river, on she kept, her cries of agony and fear piercing the pauses of the storm. How like the love of the old fashioned mother, who followed the child she had plucked from her heart, all over the world. Swept away by passion, that might be, it mattered not; bearing away with him the fragments of the shattered roof-tree, though he did, yet that mother was with him, a Ruth through all his life, and a Rachel at his death.

BRITISH POWDER MANUFACTORY.—The only establishment possessed by the English government for the manufacture of powder, is located at Waltham Abbey, where a space of upwards of fifty acres is devoted to the various buildings required, about a dozen in number which are widely scattered, with meadows and woods intervening, but connected by means of canals.—This system of dispersion is adopted for safety. The English government powder is composed of seventy-five parts of saltpetre, fifteen parts of charcoal, and ten of sulphur. The ingredients being thoroughly powdered, prepared and purified, are mixed by means of machinery, and then conveyed in covered boats along the canal to the incorporating houses, where the danger of an explosion first commences. The incorporating machine is composed of a couple of runners or huge wheels weighing four and a half tuns each, which revolve one after another on their edges in a bed of metal supplied with a deep wooden rim, which gives it the appearance of a huge candlestick. Into this dish the powder is placed, together with a little water, and for four hours the pasty mass is crushed, ground, and mixed by the action of the runners. Great precautions are taken to prevent an explosion. The visitor, before he enters, is required to encase his feet in an ample pair of leathern boots, free from iron in any form, and is not allowed to retain his umbrella or walking stick, lest they should strike fire or drop among the machinery while at work. The machinery is even protected against itself. In order to avoid the possibility of the linch pins which confine the cylinders to their axles falling down, and by the action of "skidding" the runner, producing so much friction as to cause an explosion, receptacles are formed to catch them in their fall; and the axle sockets of nearly all the wheels are constructed to expand so as to allow small pieces of grit or other foreign bodies that may get mixed with the powder, to pass through without friction.

In order to render an explosion as harmless as possible, the mills are constructed with three sides of solid brick work three feet thick, and the fourth side and roof of corrugated iron and glass lightly adjusted. As they are placed in a row contiguous to each other, only the alternate ones face the same way, so that the direction an explosion would take would not be likely to involve in destruction the neighboring mill. An explosion in 1852 having shown, however, that this precaution was not sufficient—an explosion in one mill firing another two hundred yards distant—a copper tank containing about forty gallons of water is so suspended over each mill that on the lifting of a lever it instantly discharges its contents and floods the mill. It is so arranged that an explosion would lift the lever and let on the water, and not only that, but the first lever acted on discharges the tanks in all the other mills, so that an explosion in one mill cannot endanger the others.

From the incorporating mills the kneaded power, or mill cake, as it is termed, is taken by canal to small "expense magazines," where it remains twelve hours before being taken to the breaking up house. Here the lumps of hard cake are ground into fine powder by fine toothed rollers. The powder is next transferred to the press house, where it is subjected to hydraulic pressure and reduced to dense plates about half an inch thick, which are allowed to remain intact for a couple of days, and become as hard as a piece of fine pottery. This process increases the density of the powder, which enables it to be conveyed without working into fine dust, renders it less liable to absorb mositure, and insures a greater volume of inflammable gas from a given bulk. The next operaton is that of granulation, or the separation of the cake into fine grains. The granulating house is removed far away from the other buildings. Owing to the danger of the operation, a strong traverse, fifteen feet thick at the bottom, is provided to protect the workmen in case of accident; and to impart as much safety as possible, the immense machine is made self-acting.—Its mode of operation is thus described by the London *Quarterly*, from which we gather these facts:

"At certain times of the day it is supplied with food in the shape of fifteen hundred weight of pressed cake. This is stuffed into a large hopper or pouch, and the moment the monster is ready, the workmen retire beyond the strong traverse, and allow it slowly to masticate its meal, which it does with a deliberation worthy of its ponderosity and strength, emptying its pouch by degrees, and by a triturating process, performed by two or three sets of fine rollers, dividing it into fine grains. These grains it passes through a series of wire seives, separating the larger ones, fitted for cannon powder, from the finer kind required for rifles, and depositing them in their appropriate boxes, which, when full, it removes from its own dangerous proximity, and takes up empty ones in their place. All the larger undigested pieces it returns again, like a ruminating animal, to its masticating process, until its supply is exhausted. Then, and not till then, like Mademoiselle Jack, the famous elephant, it rings the bell for some fresh cake."

After the lapse of five minutes, another supply is placed in the hopper. The floors of all the different houses are covered with leather, and the brush is hardly ever out of the hands of the workman, who is almost continually sweeping away, in order to remove any particles of powder or grit that may be on the floor.—After being separated into grains, the powder is bolted to remove the dust, then glazed, by being put into revolving barrels, which operation imparts a hard polish to the surface, next stored for sixteen hours in a drying room heated by steam pipes to the temperature of 130 degrees Farenheit, and then finally dusted and proved.

The amount thus manufactured yearly is about twenty thousand barrels, which is far below the consumption in time of war, when private contractors have to furnish a portion of the required supplies. The manufactory, however serves the double purpose of keeping down prices and maintaining a due standard of quality.

COL. BENTON'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS. Rev. Mr. Cowan, who delivered the funeral sermon over the remains of Col. Benton at St. Louis on the 16th inst., says that the deceased gave to those who had the privilege of being with him in his last illness, "the most satisfactory evidence of having made his peace with God." He also related the following incident:

"The mind of the deceased doubtless has long been interested in a greater or less degree, on the matter of his salvation. It may not be improper here to mention a circumstance which occurred in the year 1851. I was engaged in a protracted meeting, in Scott county, in the town of Benton. The deceased visited the place during the meeting. He attended the exercise which took place during his stay in town. He listened attentively to the sermon. My text was, 'Almost thou pursuadest me to be a Christian.' At the close he came up, and took me by the hand, and placing his mouth close to my ear, he remarked, in allusion to my text. 'It is all my own case—it is all my own case,' and burst into a flood of tears. Those, therefore, who have intimately known his history, especially in the latter years of his life, have not been surprised at the happy termination of his earthly career."

STRANGE CUSTOM. A most extraordinary custom prevails among the Vizecs, a powerful tribe occupying an extensive district in Caubal, among the mountains between Persia and India. It is, in fact a female prerogative that has no parallel among any other people upon the earth, and that reverses what we are in the habit of considering the natural order of things—the women choose their husbands, and not the husbands their wives. If a woman be pleased with a man, she sends the drummer of the camp to pin a handkerchief to his cap, with a pin which she has used to fasten her hair. The drummer watches his opportunity, and does this in public naming the woman, and the man is obliged to marry her, if he can pay her price to her father.

The English Admiral has discovered that Canton is situated on an island; one of the gun boats has just made a passage around it. It is somewhat singular that this never was known before, and only goes to show how jealous these people are of giving any information of the internal affairs or formation of the country.

LOW PRICES AT THE WEST.—A correspondent of the Burlington Free Press writes from St. Charles, Ill.:

"Times are hard and dull. Produce is worth nothing; wheat 42c., corn 24c, oats 19c., butter 12c., eggs 5c., and other things in proportion."

The dispute as to whether Mrs. Fremont's name is Jessie or Ann, has been decided by the publication of her father's (Col. Benton's) will, Her name is Jessie Ann.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, Wednesday 21st inst., resolutions against the Lecompton Constitution from the Wisconsin legislature were presented.

The bill appropriating 750 to pay for the repairs of the barque Ellen, damaged in rescuing passengers from the steamship Central America, was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs without amendment and passed.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr, Wilson authorizing and requesting the President to suspend for one year certain land sales in Kanzas.

A joint resolution was introduced authorizing the President to take such measures against Paraguay as the refusal of that Republic to make reparation for firing into the United States steamer Water Witch may demand. The consideration of the resolution was interrupted by the special order;—the deficiency bill, which was debated till the adjournment.

In the House, a bill for the establishment of a printing bureau was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole, together with a minority report, proposing amendments to the present law.

The resolution of the Committee on Elections in the Nebraska case was passed, the time for taking additional testimony being first extended to the 1st. of October.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last Mr. Houston spoke at length on the subject of a protectorate over Mexico. The subject was laid over.

The deficiency bill was then considered but no final action taken. A motion to reconsider the vote on the postponement of the Pacific railroad bill was passed and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the Senate police bill was tabled by vote of 110 to 79.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was then taken up in committee, but no action was taken before the adjournment.

In the Senate, Thursday a bill was introduced for a telegraph to the Pacific.

The Paraguay resolution of Mr. Mason was discussed, and also the deficiency bill. Pending the consideration of the latter, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill granting lands to the several States for the benefit of agriculture and manufactures, was considered and passed, 104 to 101.

The bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, was then taken up in committee. Notices of several amendments were given, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Friday, the deficiency bill was further discussed, but no action was taken.

A report was then presented by Mr. Green from the Conference Committee on the Kanzas bill. It is the same as that presented in the House. A minority report was also presented by Mr. Seward. The subject was made the special order for Monday.

In the House, the morning hour was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

At one o'clock, Mr. English of Ind., presented a report from the Committee of Conference on the Kanzas bill. The report is in favor of making the admission of Kanzas depend upon the acceptance by the people of the land ordinance. If that is rejected, provision is made for a new Constitution. The subject was postponed, after considerable discussion, to the second Monday in May—108 to 105. Pending a motion to lay a motion to reconsider on the table, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Monday, the Kanzas bill was taken up. Mr. Stuart desired that the amendments of the House be read. The Chair ruled this motion out of order. Mr. Stuart appealed. The Senate refused—25 to 35—to lay the appeal on the table, and after a long discussion the decision was sustained—30 to 14. The Senate then refused to postpone the subject to Wednesday.

It was finally agreed that the subject should be taken up at half past twelve o'clock to-day, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the report of the committee of conference on the Kanzas bill was postponed to Wednesday, at one o'clock, after considerable discussion.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT PORTLAND.—The dwelling house owned by Mr. Wm. Farrell, and occupied by himself and two other families, in Portland, was nearly destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Farrel occupied the upper part of the house, and his family was aroused by fire falling from the floor above them. When the flames were subdued, Farrell was found lying dead upon the floor of his room. He returned home intoxicated at a late hour, and turned his wife out of the room. As he had fastened the door upon the inside, he could not be reached, and he died of suffocation.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 21.

The Buchanan and Douglas State Democratic Conventions met here to-day, and organized separately.

In the former twenty eight counties were represented, and resolutions, strongly endorsing the administration, were passed.

In the latter ninety-seven counties were represented, and resolutions, endorsing the course of the Illinois delegation in Congress, were adopted without a dissenting voice.

W. B. Fondey was nominated for State Treasurer, and ex-Gov. French for Superintendent of public Instruction.

The Buchanan Convention postponed making any nominations until the 8th of June, when another convention will be held.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The new State quarantine buildings just erected at Seguine's Point, Staten Island, were totally destroyed by fire last night. They were occupied, and were doubtless set on fire.

From the British Provinces.

By the steamer Eastern City, we have received through Gunnison's Express St. John, N. B. papers to the 22d, and Halifax to the 17th inst.

The St. John New Brunswick of the 22d says: The weather for some days past has been cold for the season, strong northerly winds prevailing and yesterday we were visited with a northeast snow storm, which lasted the whole day, covering the ground with a wintry mantle, and the merry jingle of the bells was again heard in our streets.

A despatch from Fredericton of the evening of the 19th, says that the river is clear of ice thirteen miles above Fredericton, but it is jammed opposite Government House.

The Halifax Chronicle of the 17th says:—The American flag floated at half mast from the United States Consulate on Thursday last, in consequence of the demise of the late Senator Benton.

Conrade West, Esq., an eminent merchant, and a prominent and highly respected citizen of Halifax, died in that place on the 15th inst., in she 73d year of his age.

The Barque Adriatic.

SAVANNAH, April 19.—The famous barque Adriatic cleared to-day for Cork, with a cargo of lumber.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—The Bangor *Whig* of Saturday says:—We regret to announce the decease of Waldo T. Peirce, Esq. of this city, aged 53, whose long and painful illness was terminated by death on Saturday morning. His desease has been one of the head, baffling the skill of the best physicians, and subjecting him to much suffering for the past two years, which he has borne, however, with fortitude and resignation. Mr. Peirce, although still in the prime of life, was one of the oldest of our Bangor merchants—having commenced business in this city more than thirty years ago.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The mails from all points South, as late as due, are at hand, but they bring no news of importance.

Benton's "Thirty Years' View" is said to have already attained the sale of seventy thousand volumes. The publishers, Messrs. Appleton, are about to issue a new edition, with a copious analytical index, and an autobiographical memoir of Col. Benton, written within three months of his death.—This will much enchance the interest of the work.

FROM EUROPE.

FALL OF LUCKNOW.

PANIC AT CALCUTTA.

HALIFAX, April 23.

The royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool on Saturday the 10th inst., arrived here shortly before noon to-day.

The European intelligence by this arrival possesses no feature of special interest.

Later intelligence from India, received at London, is under Bombay dates of March 18. Previous to that date, the British troops had made their grand attack on Lucknow, and the city had fallen. The rebels fled from their stronghold in the greatest disorder, and were hotly pursued by the British cavalry and artillery.

There was not much hard fighting at the capture and the losses were light, the rebels making but a feeble resistance.

At the latest advices, the whole city was in possession of the British.

There has been quite a panic in Calcutta, in consequence of a wide spread fear of an outbreak among the natives, but it turned out to have been unfounded.

There is nothing later from China.

Commercial.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened for the week at a considerable advance in prices on all grades, but subsequently there was a partial falling off, and the market closed quiet at an advance of about 1-3 a 1-4d on the rates advised per Africa. The sales for the week foot up 77,000 bales.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was generally quiet.

Provisions also were without movement of importance.

Consols had declinned, and closed for money at 96 1-4 a 96 3-8.

The steamship North America, from Port

"Buy Me and I'll Do You Good!"

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE THE GREAT

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

DR. LANGLEY'S

Root and Herb Bitters.

Composed of Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Yellow Dock Prickly Ash, Thoroughwort, Rhubarb, Mandrake, Dandelion &c.,—all of which are so compounded as to act in concert and assist nature in eradicating disease.

The effect of this medicine is most wonderful—it acts directly upon the bowels and the blood, by removing all obstructions from the internal organs, stimulating them into healthy action, renovating the fountains of life and vigor, purifying the blood, cleansing it from all humors, and causing it to course anew through every part of the body.

They cure and eradicate from the system Liver Complaint—that main wheel of so many diseases,—Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billous diseases and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Pain in the Side and Bowels, Fistulency, Loss of Appetite, and all kindred complaints caused by a torpid or diseased Liver, a disordered Stomach, or blood, to which all are more or less subject in Spring and Summer.

If taken in large doses, Fever and Ague may be broken up and cured at once. This has become a standard medicine, and is decidely the BEST the world ever saw.

Price only 25 cents for the pint and 37 1-2 for the quart bottle.

Sold by all medicine dealers everywhere. J. O. LANGLEY, proprietor, 11 Marshall St., Boston, Mass.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Market Square, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

C. P. FESSEEDEN and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggist and Dealers in Medicines generally. 15tf

Health and Happiness.

Secure the former by the use of a good SPRING MEDICINE, and most likely you will enjoy the latter.

A Foul Stomach, weak and debilitated System, and Jaundiced Complexion, as surely betoken an unhappy, restless inquietude of mind, as a healthy, ruddy, glowing check indicates Health, and health and a happy temperament.

Atwell's Health Restorer.

Cleans the Stomach, strengthens rhe Digestion, quickens the Blood, improves the Appetite, restores the Strength, and altogether is just the article you want for a SPRING MEDICINE! to make you feel well, hearty, rugged and strong.

C. W. ATWELL, Proprietor, Deering Block, Portland.

C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines generally. 15tf

C. P. FESSENDEN,

Druggist and Apothecary,

NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK.

ROCKLAND, ME.

Miller's Condition Powders.

We, the undersigned fully concur in the above recommendation of MILLER'S CONDITION POWDERS.

JAMES JACK—Farrier and Dealer in Horses, Portland.
GOLDER & WALKER—Livery Stable Keepers, Portland.
CHARLES SAGER " " " "
C. P. VARNEY, " " " "
HENRY GREEN, " " " "
JOHN A. MARR, " " " "
GEO. WEBSTER, " " " "
O. C. FROST—Owner of Hacks and Livery Stable Keeper, Portland.
C. L. FRENCH—Owner of Line Stages, Lewiston Falls to North Turner.
SAMUEL A. NILES—Owner of Hacks and Livery Stable Keeper, Lewiston Falls.

Prepared and Sold Wholesole and Retail

By T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having been engaged in the attempt to perfect another medicine which would be certain in operation, beneficial in effect and powerful to eradicate disease has at length succeeded;

WIGGIN'S Neuropathic Pills

ARE SUCH A MEDICINE, and a sure remedy for all those diseases which arise from a morbid state of the Liver or an impure state of the blood, such as

Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice Costiveness, Headache, Languor, Debility, &c.

These Pills have a claim on the public for the following reasons:

They are purely vegetable, they cause no pain, although they are certain in their operation, and are perfectly safe for male or female in any condition, for they do not weaken, but STRENGTHEN THE WHOLE SYSTEM, by exciting every organ to a healthy action.

As to cost they are suited to the times, so that all may possess them.

Lastly, by the use of these Pills the Liver is excited to a healthy action and all the organs will perform their work in such a manner as to increase the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS of all who may use them.

All the subscriber asks of the public is to use them according to the directions which will be found around each box.

P. S. Numerous certificates might be had from many of the most able physicians, who highly recommend them to the sick, but we are willing to let them stand on their own merits.

PRICE 20 CTS PER BOX.

Prepared only by N. WIGGIN, No. 3 Spear Block, Rockland, Me.

C. P. FESSENDEN, Agent for Rockland.

Rockland, Jan. 1, 1858. 2tf

WIGGIN'S

NEUROPATHIC FLUID,

FOR THE CURE OF

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp, Toothache, Ague in th Face, Cholic, Cholera, all Internal Pains of the Stomach and Bowels, Pain in the Back, Side and Limbs, Cuts, Burns, Chilblains, Cold Feet, Sprains, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

☞ The subscriber having discovered and thoroughly tested a purely vegetable and almost specific remedy for a large class of painful maladies, hereby invites the afflicted to test for themselves the merits of his invaluble preparation.

For all the complaints in which this compound is recommended, it is confidently believed the public will find no superior.

The Neuropathic Fluid produces its almost Magical effects by its combined Stimulant, Laxative-Tonic and Anti-Spasmodic powers, chiefly directed to the Nervous system, and is warranted free from all narcotic, acrid, or other deleterious properties.

As the proprietor wishes to bestow no false encomiums upon his discovery, he will refund the money paid for the medicine in any case of failure where it has received a fair trial.

Prepared only by N. WIGGIN, and for sale by C. P. FESSENDEN, No. 5, Kimball Block.

J. H. ESTABROOK, Jr., Agent for Camden.

Rockland, Jan. 1, 1858. 1tf

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess, and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a shoi time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, Price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the **First Three Months** of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by C. P. FESSENDEN, and N. WIGGIN Rockland; and one Druggist in every town in the United States.

BURR, FOSTER & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston Wholesale Agents for New England.

H. H. HAY & CO., Wholesale Agents for the State of Maine.

February 19, 1857. 6m8rs26

Farmers and Gardeners

SENDING THEIR P. O. Address to us will receive by mail GRATIS an Almanac for 1858, and information concerning the CELEBRATED MANURES made by "The Lodi Manufacturing Company, 60 Courtlandt Street, New York." 3m8

☞ DR. BANKS has moved to his residence on Middle Street, which may be distinguished at night by a red light in front, plainly to be seen from Main Street. Next door to A. H. Kimball's.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething, It has no equal on Earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of Bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by dealers in Medicine generally.

Genuine article for sale by C. P. FESSENDEN, and N. WIGGIN. 8m28

N. H. HALL

Botanic Druggist and Apothecary,

NO. 2, LIME ROCK STREET.

Rockland, Jan. 13, 1858. 3tf

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

☞ Just published, by FEDERHEN & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 13 Court Street, Boston, a Brief Treatise of 48 pages, on Diseases of the Sexual System of both texes—their smptoms and treatment—prepared by a physician of the "Boston Electric Hospital." This work also contains a scorching exposure of the deception and imposture practiced by advertising quacks, with some of their names and locations. Sold by periodical dealers generally Sent by mail, on the receipt of three postage stamps. Address Box 1892, Boston Post-Office.

Feb. 22, 1858. 1y9

Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges.

WARRANTED TO CURE

Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and CONSUMPTION!

☞ Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the country; also by the Manufacturers, No. 4 Wilson Lane, Boston, Mass. 2m

Invalids, Notice this Fact!

For the past Fifty years, DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY-WINE BITTERS have been unrivalled as an effective and valuable Spring and Summer medicine. And while almost every one of the thousands of remedies that have been introduced within that period has been abandoned, DR. RICHARDSON'S medicine has been sustained with increased popularity. For sale at the Doctor's office, No. 51 Hanover Street, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

April 1, 1858. 6m14

LADIES' COMPANION SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE FROM $12 TO $25

These Sewing Machines are giving universal satisfaction wherever they have been introduced. Being extremely simple and easy to manage, are not liable to get out of order. They do not occupy more than half the space of other Sewing Machines, and will execute as much work, and in a much better manner, in the same space of time as twenty persons can by hand, sewing 1000 stitches per minute. When this machine is stopped working it fastens the thread.

S. F. PRATT'S

Patent. Principal office 113 Washington street Boston, Mass. New York city, 577 Broadway.

February 4, 1858. 6ly

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 24th inst, by Rev. J. O. Skinner, Mr. William F. Stanwood, Jr., of Newburyport, Mass., to Miss Laura A. Faunce, of Camden.

In Bath, 18th, by James Potter, Esq., Mr. Joseph W. Booker to Miss Velzora, daughter of Capt. John Coombs, all of Bowdoin.

In Damariscotta, 13th inst., Mr. Llewellyn H. Light to Miss Clara Delano, both of Damariscotta.

In Jackson, April 18, by Samuel Johnson, Esq., Mr. Augustur Fogg to Miss Mahala E. Davis, both of Jackson.

In London, March 28, Charles B. Ellis of Chelsea, Mass., to Miss Lucy W. Bates of Eastport.

DEATHS.

In this city, 18th inst., Mrs. H. Elvira, wife of Mr. Leonard Campbell, aged 32 years, 11 days. [Kennebec papers please copy.

In this city, 23d inst., Mr. Charles H. Tolman, aged 32 years, 5 months and 11 days.

In this city, 25th inst., Eunice Sawyer, infant daughter of Elijah M., and Nancy S. Averill.

In Thomaston, 7th inst., Miss Sarah Caroline Singer, daughter of Wm. and Mary Singer, aged 26 years.

In Union, 7th inst., Mr. Amos Walker aged 79 years 10 months.

In Northport, March 26, Mrs. Rachel Robinson, aged 82 years and 26 days.

In Bluehill, March 20th, Mrs. Huldah Door, aged 30 years 2 months 20 days.

In Northport, March 14th, Helen L. daughter of Capt. Wm. A. and Anna Elwell, aged 4 years 10 months and 21 days.

In Franklin, Mass., 23d inst., Mrs. Margaret F., wife of the late Hon. Job Nelson, formerly of Castine, aged 77 yrs.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Sch American Chief, Pressey, Portland.
" John, Murphy, Portland.
" Pearl, Ingraham, Danvers.
" Justina, Smith, Boston.
" Oregon, Nash, Boston.
" Leo, Gregory, Boston.
" Concordia, Ames, Boston.

SATURDAY, April 24.

Sch Bengal, Snow, Boston.

SUNDAY, April 25.

Barque Ninevah, Robinson, Boston.
Brig Joseph, Cables, Boston.
" O C Clary, Philbrook, Boston.
Sch Leo, Shaw, Boston.
" Trader, Doyle, Boston.
" Laura Frances, Bullock, Dix Isle for Charleston, SC.
" Hardscrabble, Gregory, Camden.
" Everett, ——, Boston.
" St Lucar, Adams, Portsmouth.

MONDAY, April 26.

Sch Albert Jameson, Jameson, Portland.

TUESDAY, April 27.

Sch Lion, Hix, New York for St Johns, N B.
" James R, Andrews, Gardiner.
" Sisters, Thompson, Boston.

Sailed.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.

Sch Minerva, Crockett, Boston.
" Hurd, Wood, New York.
" Empress, Head, New York.
" Joseph Farwell, Packard, New York,

THURSDAY, April 22.

" Hardscrabble, Gregory, Camden.
" Utica, Thorndike, Portland.
" Sea Serpent, Arey, Boston.

SATURDAY, April 24.

Sch Gentile, Morton, Boston.
" Gen Warren, Guptill, Boston.
" Pilot, ——, Boston.
" Ellen, Jackson, Newport.
" Eliza Jane, Day, New Bedford.
" Freeport, Sherman, Portland.
" Sarah Ann, ——, New York.
" Isaac Achorn, Brewster, New York.
Barque Charm, Sleeper, New Orleans.
" E Williams, Cornwall, Washington, D C.
Sch A Jackson, Pierce, Wiscasset.

MONDAY, April 26.

Sch Dover Packet, Worster, Boston.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW ORLEANS—Adv, ships Edw O'Brien, for Liverpool, wtg 400 bales; barque Hiawatha, for Cadiz, nearly all cargo engaged.

Towed to sea 13th, ships Lizzie Spalding, Toulon, J P Whitney, J P Harward. Atlantic; barque Gen Taylor; sch Bullrush.

Ar 26th, barque Growler, Pillsbury, Boston.

GALVESTON—In port 13th, barque Samson, Robinson from Liverpool, ar 7th, wtg freight; and others.

CHARLESTON—In port among others, barques Golden Era, Thorndike, for Boston ldg; Meaco, for New Orleans do; brig Minnie, Thompson, for Gottenburg do.

SAVANNAH—Cld 20th, barque Katahdin, Amesbury, Darien; schs Cameo, Easterbrook, Havana; Hudson, Warren, New York.

Adv 20th, sch Louisa Dyer, for Boston, most of cargo engaged.

GEORGETOWN, D C—Ar 21st, schr Catharine, ——, Rockland.

RICHMOND—Ar 17th, barque Fame, Kennedy, Rio Janeiro; sch Cerito, Crowell, Boston.

Sld 17th, barque Sallie M'Gee, Clements, Rio Janeiro; sch E Arcularius, Haskell, down the river.

Ar 19th, brig Lucretia, (Br) Newfoundland. Sld, schrs Frs Arthemius, Small, down the river; Lima, (Br) for Halifax.

NEW YORK—Ar 21st, schs I L Snow, Conery, Rockland; Silver Cloud, Churchill, Portsmouth.

PROVIDENCE—Ar 22d, schs Mary Langdon, (of Rockland) Simonton, Baltimore; Chief, (of Somerset) Marble, Elizobethport.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 19, P M—Ar barque Horace Beals, Johnson, Baltimore for Boston.

Sld sch I C Hertz.

DISASTERS.

Sch Harmonia, from St George Me for the Rappahannock River to load, put into Norfolk 16th inst, leaky, having been ashore near Cape Henry.

Capt Jordan, of ship Africa, at New Orleans, reports having seen on the 7th inst, a ship of about 900 tons, with painted ports, and masts gone, ashore about 15 miles east of San Antonio, south side of Cuba. Could not make out her name.

Sch Fred Sherer, of St George, at New York, from Trinidad, lost foretopmast, had foremast head sprung, &c., in a gale from SSE 31st ult, off Cape Corrientes.

Custom-Made Boots and Shoes

A FLOAT.

WELL I DECLARE.

YIELDING to the entreaties of the Ladies of the city of Rockland, the old fogies begin to shake their heads and say CHAPMAN must fail making boots and shoes so low as to astonish the natives, but the subscriber still lives, and is determined to convince the most skeptical that these things are so.

Come one, come all, both great and small, to the corner of Main and Lime Rock Streets, *up stairs*, in Berry's Block, over Post Office.

Rockland, April 27, 1858. W. N. CHAPMAN.

ROCKLAND

DYE HOUSE.

CROCKET BUILDING, NORTH END.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Rockland and vicinity to this place where they can have their **Dyeing done** in the best manner, such as

Silk, Merino, Barage, DeLaine,

AND THIBET DRESSES.

Shawls, Bonnets, Silk and Woolen Hose, Over Coats, Dress Coats, Sack Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Ribbons and Piece Goods.

—ALSO—

Steam Cleansing and Scouring, Nice Crape, Cashmere and other Shawls, Bleached or Cleansed. Fringes, Curtains, Piano and Table Covers Cleansed. Kid Gloves Cleansed, &c., &c. The subscriber having in his employ an experienced workman, together with the usual facilities and machinery necessary, is prepared to do all kinds of work usually done in establishments of the kind, in a style and finish which will give satisfaction.

J. FOLLANSBEE.

Rockland, April 27, 1858. 18tf

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!

THE SIGHT PRESERVED.

Blindness Prevented.

By request af a great number of the citizens of ROCKLAND AND VICINITY,

MR. J. JACOBS,

CELEBRATED OPTICIAN,

From the city of Rotterdam, Holland, has visited this place with a large selection of Telescopes, Microscopes, and Eye Glasses, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Patent Double Vision Spectacles, Scotch Pebble Spectacles, and Wollaston's Conservative Spectacles, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.

TESTIMONIALS.

Utica, N. Y. April 28, 1856.

We the undersigned, having used Optical Instruments, (and Scotch Pebble Spectacles,) of the manufacture of JACOB JACOBS, and having thoroughly tested their powers and qualities do certify that we have found them to be good, and can recommend them to the public as well worthy of consideration. We can particularly recommend the Scotch Pebble Spectacles for the protection which they afford the Eye, and the increased clearness and power of vision.

J. P. Litchfield, M. D., E. Leach, Oculist, E. J. Barker, M. D., R. Hulbert, Clerk Onedia Co., R Jackson, Banker.

Augusta, Me., March 2, 1858.

H. H. Hill, M. D., C. Briggs, M. D., Jos. Ellis, M. D. A. Burbank, M. D., Lewiston.

Commercial House, Rockland, for 4 days.

Rockland, April 27, 1858. 1w18

FAMILY PACKAGES,

Numbered from One to Sixty-five.

PLEASE NOTICE

A few specimens below which are no more than a fair average of the rest.

No. 1 is 26 good and useful articles for	6 cents.
No. 8 is 9 yards fine good style Prints for	63 cents.
No. 10 is 10 yards fine good style Delaine for	125 cents.
No. 11 is 16 yards good Unbleached Cotton for	100 cents.
No. 12 is 20 yards Blea. Cotton worth 250 for	180 cents.

EVERY HOUSE KEEPER,

As well as those expecting to keep house will see that this arrangement is made for their benefit. Packages may be seen and examined at the store of the subscriber everyday and evening until further notice.

J. M. GOULD.

Rockland, April 27, 1858. 18tf

How to Save Money.

CALL AT

W. N. CHAPMAN'S

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

Corner of Main and Lime Rock Streets, (*Up Stairs,*)

And have your **Boots** and **Shoes** made to order,—Shoes that are Shoes,—whose soles will hold fast, and which for neatness, Style and durability cannot be surpassed.

All those that are in want of this most essential article of wearing apparel, will do well to call and prove that what we say is true. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Particular attention paid to **Soleing Cloth Boots.**

Rockland, April 29, 1858. 3w18

Notice, White Lime Rock Co.

THE members of the White Lime Rock Company are hereby notified to meet at the office of Col. Moseryey, on Saturday, May the 8th, at 2 o'clock, P.M., for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come befor them. A full attendance is requested, as matters of importance will come before the meeting.

H. H. SPEAR, Secretary.

Rockland, April 27, 1858. 2w18

COPPER TIPPED

SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED AT

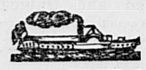
T, A. WENTWORTH'S.

Rockland, April 29, 1858. 3w18

Summer Arrangement.

NEW YORK AND PORTLAND.

THE SPLENDID AND FAST STEAMER



CHESAPEAKE,

CAPT. SIDNEY CROWELL,

Will run regularly between NEW YORK and PORTLAND, as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, **every Saturday, at 4 P. M.,** and returning, leave New York, Pier 12 N. R., **every Tuesday,** at the same hour.

This vessel has just been fitted up with fine accommodations for Passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine.

Passage, $5,00—Including Fare and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John. Also, connects with steamers for Baltimore. Goods taken through with dispatch, at the cheapest rates.

For Freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Pier 12 N. River, N. York, EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

Portland, April 27, 1858. 18tf

Examination of Teachers.

NOTICE is hereby given that persons who expect to teach in the Public Schools of Rockland, the Summer term, commencing May 17th, will meet the undersigned for examination at the

HIGH SCHOOL-HOUSE,

Grace Street, on Saturdays, May 1st and 8th at 9 o'clock in the morning.

GEORGE SLATTERY,
Supervisor of Schools.

Rockland, April 17, 1858. 2w17

Mariners' Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the surrender of the Charter of this Bank, has been accepted by the Legislature, and that the Corporation are allowed three years from the seventeenth day of March, 1858, to redeem its bills, and close its concerns.

S. P. BAKER, Cashier.

Wiscasset, April 20, 1858. 3w17

ATWELL'S

Wild Cherry Bitters.

For Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, Headache, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c., &c.

THESE BITTERS contain, besides the WILD CHERRY, Sarsaparilla, Gentian, and several other highly valuable Vegetable Medicines. and will be found an

INVALUABLE MEDICINE

for all seasons of the year, more especially so, in the Spring and Summer.

☞ They Cleanse the Stomach, Regulate the Bowels, Improve the Digestion, Correct the Bile, Purify the Blood, and give new tone and life to the whole system.

Directions.—Take from a table-spoonfull to half a wine-glass full, three times a day, ten or fifteen minutes before eating.

A WORD TO THE SUFFERING!

If you want a medicine that will Quicken the Blood, Improve the Digestion, Give you a Better Appetite, Cure the Jaundice and Liver Complaint, and make you feel altogether like a New Creature, get a bottle of

Atwell's Wild Cherry Bitters.

☞ The experiment will cost you but **25 cents**—and the Medicine will be sure to do you good.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Portland, Proprietor.

C. P. FESSENDEN and N. WIGGIN, Agents for Rockland, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, generally. 15tf

THE BEST PLACE

— IN —

ROCKLAND

TO BUY

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

IS AT

T. A. WENTWORTH'S,

No. 2 Spofford Block.

Rockland, April 22, 1858. 17tf

If You Want to See

the best assortment of

DOORS, SASH,

AND

BLINDS

ever offered for sale in this city, just call on HEMENWAY & JONES, at site of old Steam Mill, Main St.

Rockland, April 20, 1858. 6m17

Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Beder Fales, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Lincoln, I shall sell at private sale, on or after the twenty fifth day of May next at the store of E. R. Spear in Rockland the following described Real Estate, belonging to EDGAR A. HANNAKY, minor and heir at law of AUGUSTUS HANNAKY late of Rockland, deceased, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on westerly side of the old County Road at Harrison Ulmer's heirs' lot thence by said Road South 44 degrees West 15 1-2 feet to Mark S. & John H. Adams' lot; thence by said Adams' line, North 36 degrees West 32 rods more or less to Alden Ulmer's land; thence by said Alden Ulmer's land, North 54 degrees East 17 1-2 feet to said Harrison's heirs' lot; thence by said Harrison's heirs' line, South 36 degrees East, 32 rods more or less to the first mentioned bounds.

THOMAS T. TATE, Guardian.

By his Attorney, M. W. FARWELL.

Rockland, April 10, 1858. 3w17

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the North Marine Wharf and Railway Company will be holden at Crockett's Building, on Thursday, April 29th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the choice of officers, and to act on any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

AZARIAH STANLEY, Agent.

Rockland, April 20, 1858. 2w17

New Boot

AND

SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber has just opened the Rooms lately occupied by A. S. RICHMOND, and is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of **Boots and Shoes,** manufactured to order, in the best possible manner and at prices which cannot fail to suit customers.

F. M. BLACKINGTON

Rockland, May 22, 1858. 17tf

CUSTOM MADE

Clothing.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

IN THIS CITY,

Manufactured under our own Supervision from the most select German, French and American fabrics for our retail trade

25 PER CENT CHEAPER

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE,

At the well known Tailoring Establishment of

E. & J. HARRIS.

N. B.—Garments cut and made to order in the most approved Styles.

Rockland, April 22, 1858. 17tf

To Whom it May Concern.

SOME time in June last a man left a box at my house containing blacking, saying in a few days he would pay storage, and take it away. Unless said Box is taken away, within thirty days from date, I shall sell its contents to pay storage and other expenses.

TRUMAN W. IRONS.

Rockland, April 29, 1858. 3w17

SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY.

H. HATCH,

At NO. 3 LIME ROCK STREET,

IS now offering to the Ladies of Rockland and vicinity a choice stock of carefully selected

Millinery Goods,

adapted to the approaching season, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest CASH PRICE and for **Cash only.** Ladies will please call and EXAMINE before purchasing.

Rockland, April 15, 1858. 16tf

LINCOLN, SS.—At a Court of Probate held at Wiscasset within and for the County of Lincoln, April 6th, 1858.

EPHRAIM J. and SAMUEL R. ULMER, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of EPHRAIM ULMER, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be posted up in a public place in the town of Rockland and by publishing the same in the Rockland Gazette printed at Rockland three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland in said County, on the 27th day of May next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BEDER FALES, Judge of Probate.

A true copy Attest:—E. FOSTE, Register. 3w17

Piano Tuning.

MR. E. S. BRADLEY will be in Rockland for a few days for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos and Melodeons. All orders left with Morse Brothers or G. D. Smith will meet with prompt attention.

REFERS TO,—Chickering & Sons, Hallet & Cumsters, Boston; C. Edwards & Co., Portland; G. D. Smith, Rockland.

April 14, 1858. 16tf

TRUNKS, VALISES,

Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, &c., always at cost.

16tf E. & J. HARRIS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

White and Fancy Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, and Neck Stocks, with a variety of other goods for convenience and toilet, at lowest prices.

16tf E. & J. HARRIS.

PRIME MOLASSES and Sugar-House Syrup for sale by

6w7 JOHN WAKEFIELD.

Garden and Field Seeds.

JUST received from the best Seed Growers in the County, a large lot of

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,

which are warranted to be pure and new. Sold by Weight, Measure and Paper. Any kinds of Seeds not on hand, will be furnished at short notice,

At the Agricultural and Seed Store of

J. P. WISE,
3 Palmer's Block.

Rockland, April 14, 1858. 16tf

BUY YOUR

Paper Hangings

of E. R. SPEAR,

15tf at the Rockland Book Store.

L. C. BURKETT,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER,

FINDINGS, LASTS &c.,

Has removed to the Wooden Store, next North of Kimball Block, nearly opposite his former stand, and having purchased the Stock and Tools of A. S. RICHMOND, has entered upon the manufacture of

Boots and Shoes,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

and as he has secured the services of the same experienced and faithful WORKMEN employed by Mr. Richmond, the old friends and customers to that establishment may be assured that no pains will be spared by the subscriber to give them as perfect and well finished work as that furnished them heretofore.

☞ Particular attention **paid to Custom Work.**

Rockland, April 14, 1856. 16tf

Herds Grass and Clover Seed.

FOR sale by

Rockland, April 15, 1858. A. H. KIMBALL & Co. 4w16

NEW GOODS

T. A. WENTWORTH,

NO. 2 SPOFFORD BLOCK,

HAS received his

SPRING STOCK of GOODS

Consisting in part of GENT'S

Mole Skin Hats.

Gents' Soft HATS all Styles and Shades.
Gents Cloth and Silk CAPS, New Styles,
Boys' Soft HATS and CAPS, New Styles,
Children's Fancy HATS and CAPS, New Styles
Ladies' Kid Congress BOOTS, with and without Heels.
Ladies' Kid Lace BOOTS.
Ladies' Cloth Congress BOOTS.
Ladies' Cloth Congress BOOTS, with Heels:
Ladies' Cloth and Kid Congress BOOTS.
Lanies' Cloth Lace BOOTS.
Ladies' Light Colored BOOTS, Congress and Lace.
Ladies' Front Lace Kid BOOTS, with Heels.
Ladies' French Kid SLIPPERS,
Ladies' American Kid SLIPPERS.
Ladies' Kid BUSKINS.
Ladies' French Kid BUSKINS,
Ladies' Walking SHOES,
Ladies' Kid, Goat and Calf Pegged SHOES.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions.

GENTS'

Calf, Kip, Grain and Thick BOOTS
Gents' Cloth, Calt and Patent Leather Congress BOOTS.
Gents' Calf Oxford and Webster TIES
Gents' Calf, Goat and Kip BROGANS.

Boys'

Calf and Kip BOOTS.
Boys' Calf, Goat and Kip BROGANS.
Boys' Calf and Patent-Congress BOOTS.
Youths' Congress BOOTS and SHOES.

Gents' Neckties, Stocks, Scarfs,

Handkerchiefs and Cravats, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Gloves,

of all descriptions; all of which were selected with great cere **expressly for this Market,** and were purchased **Wholly** for **Cash,** consequently they will be offered for sale at prices that cannot fail to suit every one.

T. A. WENTWORTH, No. 2 Spofford Block.

Nearly Opposite Thorndike Hotel.

Rockland, April 23, 1858. 17tf

BUY YOUR

Paper Hangings

OF E. R. SPEAR,

15tf at the Rockland Book Store.

KAUFMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber, at his old stand, opposite Custom House Block,

CENTRE MAIN STREET,

has just opened a fresh Stock of

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS &c.,

where the

RAGGED

may clothe themselves at lower prices than at any other STORE in this city, and where the

BARE HEADED

may find a first-rate

KOSSUTH HAT,

or a fashionable

CLOH CAP

at the same rates. The best of

FURNISHING GOODS,—such as

SHIRTS, COLLARS, BOSOMS, HANDKERCHIEFS, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS, &c.,

may also be found at low prices.

☞ Dont forget to call at the 2d door North of the Berry Block, (formerly occupied by HODGMAN, CARR & CO.'S EXPRESS OFFICE.)

JOSEPH KAUFMAN.

Rockland, April 15, 1858. 16tf

BUY YOUR

Paper Hangings

of E. R. SPEAR,

15tf at the Rockland Book Store.

LOOK! LOOK!

TAKE! TAKE!

DR. CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED VEGETABLE

Sherry Wine Bitters,

Warranted the best Medicine in the World!

Warranted the Cheapest Medicine IN THE WORLD,

Warranted the most pleasant and popular **MEDICINE SOLD!**

Warranted made of Roots, Barks, Herbs, Oils, Gums, and Extracts Sure to Cure!

Now is your time to take them.

From Sharon's balmy Hills,
The healing nectar flows,
Curing man of all his ills,
And soothing all his woes.

Price, pint bottles 25 cents. Quart bottles 42 cents. Two quart bottle mammoth size 75 cents.

E. R. CLARKE, Proprietor.

Wholestle Agents, WM. STEDMAN & CO., Broad St., Boston, Mass.

C. P. FESSENDEN, Rockland.

CARLTON, NORWOOD & CO., Rockport, and by dealers generally. 16tf

Shaker Hoods.

FOR sale at a low figure for **Cash** and **Cash Only,** at

H. HATCH'S Millinery Rooms,
No. 3 Lime Rock Street.

Rockland, April 14, 1858. 16tf

Hats and Caps.

LATEST STYLES, at manufacturers prices, at

16tf E. & J. HARRIS'.

NOVELTY!!

COME AND SEE!!

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

JOHN M. GOULD,

Sole Proprietor and Manager.

E. A. PERRY, 1st Assistant.
J. W. JACKSON, 2d Assistant.

TIME ALTERED!!

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M. Performances to commence at 6 1-2

No. 1 WILSON & WHITE'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, ROCKLAND, ME.

ADMISSION FREE! Children half price.

Unprecedented Success!!

NEW SCENERY, &c.

First appearance this season of the celebrated Artist

TRY-TO-SUIT-'EM ALL-ROUND,

whose performances are truly astonishing. DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIM!

Wednesday, April 14, 1858,

And every day until further notice, will be performed the popular Comedy of

Dress Goods.

OBSERVE THE CAST!!!

English, French and American Prints.
Pacific, Manchester and other DeLains.
Plain all Wool DeLains.
Super figured all Wool DeLains.
Silk and Wool Challys.
Cotton and Wool Challys.
Heavy and Common Poplins.
White and Colored Lawns.
Extra fine White Muslins.
English Chambrays.
All Wool Thibets.
Cotton and Wool Thibets.
Extra fine Alpines.
Super Black Alpaccas.
Plain and Fancy Silks.
All Wool

J. BURRILL & CO,
Advertising and Real Estate
AGENTS,
No. 36 Kilby St., - - - - Boston.
Constantly on hand and for sale the finest kinds of
BOOK, NEWS, JOB & COLORED INKS,
of a Superior Quality
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

YE ANTIQUE BOOK STORE
REMOVAL.
T. O. H. PERRY BURNHAM, Late senior partner of the firm of BURNHAM BROTHERS, Booksellers, No 58 and 60 Cornhill, (well known for the last twenty years as Burnham's Antique Book Store,) has removed to the new and spacious store
No. 148 Washington Street. Boston.
Opposite Old South Church, where he will be happy to receive a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon the former establishment.
His long experience in business and his increased facilities with but slight increase of rent, will enable him to furnish Libraries, and the public generally, with books at the same low prices which have always characterized "BURNHAM'S CHEAP CASH STORE."
His stock, which he is constantly making additions to, comprises the largest collection of Books, antique and modern, consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, College, School and Miscellaneous, to be found in the United States, to which he invites attention of purchasers.
The Circulating Library will be continued as heretofore. All the new and popular books of the day added as soon as issued
Cash paid for old and new Books. and Books Exchanged on liberal terms

CARPETINGS.
ENGLISH VELVETS,
With rich MEDALLIONS CENTRES and BORDERS. VELVETS of the best fabrics and most popular patterns.
TAPESTRIES & BRUSSELS,
From the best manufactories in Europe and America—with STAIRS and RUGS to match OIL CLOTHS of Patent Enammelled finish and the latest patterns COCOA MATTING AND MATS of all sizes. LAERS, EXTRA FINES, FINES, UNIONS, COTTON INGRAINS, &c.
☞ CHURCHES, HOTELS, and other public Buildings, furnished at short notice Carpets made to order and laid in the best possible manner.
RICHARDS, ALDEN & CO.,
☞ OVER BOSTON AND MAINE RAIL ROAD DEPOT. ☜
HAYMARKET SQUARE,
BOSTON.

ABORN,
HATTER,
95 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,
NEW SPRING STYLE OF HATS,
NOW READY.
His well earned reputation for making the most beautiful, moodish hat, he hopes will be enhanced upon the appearance of the new advertised style.
☞ STEPHEN RHOADES, who for the last thirty-three years has been in the Hat trade, at the corner of Court and Washington streets, having become associated with Mr. ABORN, may hereafter be found at No. 95. No effort will be spared by the above named parties to give satisfaction to old and new patrons.

HARTSHORNE & COMPANY,
74 Pearl Street, Boston.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN GOODS.
Suitable for Shoe Manufacturers,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
French and German PATENT CALF SKINS, French CALF KID for Gaiters, English PEBLED LEATHER, for do. French KID, Black, Bronze and White—for Ladies' Slippers. French BLACK MOROCCO. for do do
Also, a good assortment of American Manufacture—such as, Curacoa **Kid**. Tampico, French and Boarded **Goat**. Madras, Cawapore and Patna Boarded **Goat.**—Also, **Kid** and **Morocco** of all sizes and qualities. Fancy colored **Morocco** of various shades—such as Bronze. Gray, Fawn, Purple, Tan, Blue, Green, &c &c All of which will be offered to the **Trade** at **Prices** corresponding to the **Times.**

HOPE! HEALTH! HAPPINESS!
Or what value is Gold compared to Health.
Gold is indeed valueless, unless Health is added to enjoy it. How many thousands if they but knew the remedy which DR. TILTON dispenses, would yield their hoarded treasure for one bottle of his **East India Lung Balsam!** Until his remedy was discovered there was no relief for Consumption. It compines all the virtues and healing qualities embodied in the thousands of drugs which people have been in the habit of swallowing. It heals all internal sores and inflamations It is a powerful and positive nervine It is a perfect alterative It stimulates the body and does not react It builds up and purifies the entire system It is a magnificent exhilerant—What a blessing is this? Is gold an equivalent? No! Let all invalids take advantage of Dr. Tilton's stay here, and pay him a visit. The trouble incurred by a call may result in untold happiness Do not neglect this opportunity of becoming restored to complete health and permanent usefulness The entire press endorse the above in the most unequivocal terms
DR. TILTON is at 365 Washington Street, Boston No. 5, where he can be consulted by invalids free of charge Visit him without delay
Or address Box 1848, Boston Post Office. Medicines sent by express throughout the United States and Canadas
N. B. The Doctor's **East India Blood Purifier** as a Spring Medicine has no rival.

REMOVAL!
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company,
ACCUMULATED FUND, 2,500,000.
All safely invested for the benefit of its members.
☞ The BOSTON AGENCY has removed from 99 to 27 Brazier's Building, State Street.
J B PRINCE, General Agent

FINE SHIRTS TO ORDER.
☞ The undersigned, having ten years experience in the manufacture of the finer qualities of GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, and having given special attention to the set of the shirt, both in bosom and collar, is prepared to execute all orders for Custom Shirts, in the most thorough manner, and at short notice Gentlemen wishing well fitting Shirts will do well to call and leave their measure with
GEORGE W HEARP, 273 Washington St., Boston

GOLD BORDERED, LANDSCAPE,
and other styles of
Transparent Window Shades,
Also, White Linen, Holland and Chintz Shade Goods constantly on hand and made to order. Wire Screens painted to order, any design. Store, House, Bank and Office Shades manufactured and put up with any of the new styles of Shade Fixtures Shade Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand by
C H BRUCE & CO,
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FRENCH'S HOTEL,
Corner of Frankfort Street and City Hall Square, opposite the City Hall, NEW YORK CITY.
This Hotel is conducted on the
European Plan of Lodging Rooms,
and meals as they may be ordered, in the spacious Refectory.
There is a Barber's Shop, with Baths in connection therewith. This popular Hotel is in the immediate vicinity of mercantile business, and the principal places of Amusement, offers every inducement to those who consult convenience and economy
Those going to California or Europe, will be furnished with all the information they may desire, and also be protected from imposition in the purchase of passage tickets.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
N. B. Beware of Runners who say we are full, as many are interested in saying so.

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Dealers in Exchange, Land Warrants, Treasury Notes, and uncurrent funds of every description.
No 13 Congress Street, Boston
Collections made on all parts of the United States, and British Provinces.
Loans and Time Paper negotiated. Stock and Bonds, bought and Sold on Commission, and orders executed in New York and Philadelphia
We have on sale a large list of **Desirable Securities,** embracing State, County and City Loans
We refer to Merchants Bank, and Globe Bank, Boston.

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EXTRA, DOUBLE THICK
CREAM LAID NOTE PAPERS.
Unsurpassed in finish and quality; equaling De La Rue's or the best English, manufactured and supplied at much less prices
Also, Marsh's Oxford Mills Letter and Note Papers, of various sizes, of fine finish, and at very reasonable prices at wholesale or retail
Come and patronize **Home Manufacture,** and save your money, and buy your **Account Books and Stationery** for Bank, Public Office, Insurance Companies, Merchants, or household use, at
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Right opposite the head of State St.) **BOSTON.**

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Where the above preparation is known it were a work a work of supererogation to speak of its merits, so well is it established as an infallible remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Whooping Cough, and every form of Pulmonary Disease. Those who have used it appreciate its value, and always have a supply within their reach: those who have not, and are suffering from and disease of the Throat, Lungs, or Chest, are urged to make a single trial of this Balsam, which will satisfy them of its inestimable value and untold virtues Sir James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, has given it as his opinion that **Consumption can be cured.** The history of this medicine folly confirms the opinion of that eminent man. Hundreds of well known individuals have given their written testimony of the wonderful power of this remedy, in curing them of a disease which will not only render life a burthen, but threatened its existence
SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors,
18 Tremont street, Boston
For sale by Druggists everywhere

1858. PENNSYLVANIA 1858.
CENTRAL RAILROAD
From Philadelphia to Pittsburg.
And thence by Railroad to
Wheeling, Steubenville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cleveland, St Louis, Kansas, Burlington, St Paul's, Nebraska.
And all other portions of the Great West.
Close connections are made with this Railroad Line at Philadelphia by all the Passenger Lines running Westward from Boston and New York. The rates of fare are always as low, the time as short, and accommodations at least equal to any other route, and travellers for pleasure will find the scenery on the Alleghany Mountains magnificent beyond description.
This Company also maintain an Emigrant Accommodation Line, by which parties emigrating westward enjoy a cheap and comfortable mode of conveyance.
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OXYGENATED BITTERS.
These Bitters, as the certificates of members of Congress, clergymen, lawyers, and other distinguished and scientific men have testified, is the only real specific ever discovered for the speedy, effectual, and permanent cure of **Dyspepsia** under whatever form it may appear It is not stimulating, but tonic It at once annihilates the disease, no matter of how long standing For Debility, Indigestion, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, water Brash, or any derangement of the digestive organs, no remedy has ever been offered to the sufferer whose power in removing chronic disease has been so remarkable, or which has the testimony of so many distinguished persons as to its value.
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For sale by Druggists everywhere.

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5000 Packages **Domestic** goods, embracing the best makes, Sheetings, Shirtings, Stripes, Ticks, Denims, &c
1000 Packages **British** and **French** goods,—staple and Fancy DRESS fabrics, SILKS, LINENS &c
50,000 Dozen Hosiery and Gloves, a complete assortment for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
1,000 Pieces **Carpetings,** English and American
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500 Packages **Woolens** and **Clothiers** goods
35, 37 & 39 KILBY ST.

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS.
1,000,000 Havana Cigars, in great variety of styles and qualities, suitable packages for export, in bonded warehouse and for sale on favorable terms
Also, in store, a choice selection of very high grade Conchat, Opera, London and Millar Commune size, to which we invite the attention of the trade
WILDER & ESTABROOK,
Importers, No 7 Chatham row, Boston

DEAFNESS CURED,
HOWEVER CAUSED.
NEW TESTIMONY "This certifies that I have been deaf for the last fifteen years was induced to apply to Dr. Boardman and by following his new method of treatment, am entirely cured; and I advise all afflicted with deafness to give him a trial"
GEORGE E DE LUCE.
Plymouth, Mass, Dec 14, 1857.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to DR BOARDMAN, 12 Suffolk place, Boston

THE BRIGHTEST AND CHEAPEST LIGHT
Ever Introduced.
SARGENT, DUNBAR & CO.,
Agents for the salz of the Pennsylvania Coal Oil, and Manufacturers of Improved Lamps This Coal Oil, with the Improved Lamp, gives a brilliant light, a clear, soft and steady blaze, rendering it a most desirable light for a study or sewing lamp It burns without smoke or odor; is easily timmed; not liable to get out of order; and costs less than half as much as fluid or gas
Wholesale and Retail, at 33 Hanover Street, Boston

DICKENSON TYPE FOUNDRY.
Types for Letter Press Priuting of every variety, with whatever else may be required from a General Depository of Priuting Materials, for sale at the lowest standard of prices, for cash or approved credit, by
PHELPS & DALTON,
No 52 Washington Street, Boston
☞ The well-known and highly-appraciated hard-metal Scotch-cut letter, peculiar to this foundry, is constantly gaining favor with Printers and Publishers

Go to Kelty's 107 Washington Street,
BOSTON.
Manufacturers and Importers, as they have $50,000 worth of
WINDOW SHADES,
Laces, and Muslin Curtains, Damask Cornices, Bands, &c, which they are selling at low prices, at wholesale and retail

BATES, GOLDTHWAIT & CO.
Importers and dealers in
CARPETING,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 45 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

SMITH & MELVIN'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF VALERIAN.
This popular medicine we first prepared some ten years since, at the instance of a physician; from which time it has been universally adopted and approved by the medical profession, as a favorite remedy in neuralgia and nervous diseases. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Apothecaries generally. SMITH & MELVIN, Apothecaries, 325 Washington St., Boston

S. & J. MYERS,
No. 16 Hanover Street, - - - Boston.
Importers of
Watches, Watch Materials, Crystals, Tools,
and Jobbers of Jewelry
S. & J. M. have a large stock of the above goods, which they will sell 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade A single article we will sell at the wholesale price All orders promptly attended to
SAMUEL MYERS, JACOB MYERS

P. F. PACKARD,
——Dealer in
NEW & SECOND Hand FURNITURE,
CARPETS, WOODEN WARE,
Crockery, Stoves, and every Article required for Housekeeping,
56 & 58 Union, & 43 & 45 New Friend Streets,
BOSTON.

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AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 36 Kilby St., Boston.
C. H. W. will give his personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Furniture at Residences, Stocks of Goods, and out door Sales generally, in any part of the State, and respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally a share of patronage

IRON RAILINGS,
For Cemeteries, Gardens, Building, Etc.,
J. I. HEALEY,
NO. 51 SUDBURY STREET, BOSTON,
J I H has on hand some of the most elegant and elaborate patterns that can be found in the State All orders promptly attended to, at prices that will defy competition

To Farmers.
MURIATE OF LIME.
A pamphlet, with testimonials, showing its effects upon the Grape Vine, Corn, Potatoes, (in relation to Rot, as a preservative,) Strawberry, Ruta Baga and Turnip of all kinds, Bean, Peas, and all pod-bearing plants,—its effects in destroying the worms and other insects, its great value to the Apple Tree, also its effects on Grass Land, producing a better crop the third year than the first; in a word, being permanent in its effect, whereas Guano has to be applied every year,—will be forwarded to any address, and all orders by mail, accompanied by the cash, punctually attended to It is sold at the following fixed prices For less than 10 bbls, $1. 10 per bbl; over 10 bbls, $1; or in bags of 150 lbs, at 87 1-2 cts per bag, for over ten bags.—Less than 10, $1 each, delivered at any depot or wharf in Boston or Charlestown Also for sale 300 bbls Rockland Lime fresh 300 bbls Oyster Shell Lime 1200 Bushels Slacked Lime for Farmers at 5 cents per bushel
The report made to the Legislature, the last season, will show to any one who will take the trouble to examine it, the high value put upon this article by the Committee on Agriculture, showing its effects upon the Farm School, at Westboro', under their supervision The subscriber has also testimonials from some of the most distinguished persons in Middlesex and Norfolk counties, showing its effectiveness in destroying the Canker Worm, its good effect on corn, &c.
Also for sale 25 tons Phœenix Guano at the low price of $25 per ton, analyses of the same may be seen at the office.
JAMES GOULD, Agent,
No 70 State Street, Boston.

ARTISTS TUBE OIL COLORS AND
PAINTING MATERIALS.
M. J. WHIPPLE & Co, 35 Cornhill, Boston.
Importers of Artists' and Drawing Materials in every variety, including articles for **Oil and Water Color Painting, Drawing** in every department; among which are WINSOR and NEWTON'S Superior Tube Oil Colors, prepared Canvass on stretchers or in Roll, Unrivalled Water Colors in cakes and half cakes, Moist Colors Dealers and wholesale purchasers supplied on the most liberal terms

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.
FOR THE SPING OF 1858.
The undersigned are now offering, at wholesale and retail, their Spring assortment of SEEDS, which is very extensiv, comprising many new varieties of
Vegetable, Field, and Flower Seeds.
They are receiving from London all the different varieties of choice Peas, among which are the early Daniel O'Rourke—the earliest pea grown, and which has taken the first and second prize of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the last two years Also,
Peruvian Guano, Superphosphate of Lime, Poudrette, Ground Bone and Bone Meal, Fertilizers of all kinds.
CURTIS & COBB,
448 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

ATLANTIC HOUSE
Nos. 89, 91, 93 and 97 Sudbury Street Boston.
This house, from its location, offers unusual inducements to business men, as well as others, visiting the city. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of Court, Hanover, State and Washington Sts., the four principal business streets in the city. The house is kept on both
American and European Plans,
we shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. BOARD, $1,25 per day, Lodgings, 37 1-2 cents
JAMES CONNER, Proprietor
W. P. F. MESERVE, Superintendent.
Baggage carried to and from the house free of charge.

The Premature Decay of Youth.
Just published by DR. BROADBENT, the Eminent Physiologist. A private medical treatise on the early decay of American youth; the vice of self-abuse, and its direful consequences; seminal weakness, and other diseases of the sexual organs in both male and female. It is for general distribution, and may be had by calling at his office, or it will be sent by mail in a sealed envelope to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of two letter stamps for postage.
DR. BROADBENT'S MEDICAL OFFICE,
148 Court St. (near Revere House,) Boston, Mass.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.
HOMER, CASWELL & CO.'S
Wholesale and Retail
Crockery, Glass, China Ware and Paper
HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 52 & 54 Union, and 39 & 41 Friend Streets,
BOSTON.

To Stove Dealers and Others.
Mica or Sheet Isinglass, of all sizes, of superior quality, for Stove Doors, Furnace Lights; Signal, Battle, Engine, common and other Lanterns; Ambrotypes, Engraving, Lithographing, &c, at wholesale or retail
The above article is superior to anything ever used for the above purposes, on account of not breaking or burning Also, Safety Lanterns, of various sizes, warranted not to break by falling, and are decidedly the safest, cheapest and best of the kind in use Also, Safety Lamps, an excellent article, by the dozen or single, constantly for sale on the most reasonable terms, at No 21 Union Street (up stairs,) Boston, Mass, by GEORGE H RUGGLES
N. B. The Mica or Isinglass will be cut to any reasonable size, if requested All orders for the article promptly attended to and thankfully received

To Shippers of Western Freight.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO'S
REGULAR FREIGHT LINE.
By this line, goods all descriptions can be forwarded from Boston to any towns on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin or Missouri By Railroad direct via, Philadelphia or Baltimore
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh, with steamers by which goods can be forwarded direct to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Kansas, Arkansas or Red Rivers, and at Cleaveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all the ports on the North Western lakes.
Shippers by this line can rely with confidence on the speedy transit and delivery of their freights, and on the prompt adjustment of all claims for loss or damags.
RATES OF FREIGHT ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY COMPETING ROUTE.
For further particulars address
LEECH & CO., Freight Agents,
54 Kilby St., Boston. 3 Dock St. Wharf, Phil.
2 Astor House, New York. 80 North St., Baltimore.

Piles! Piles! Piles! Piles!
DR. J. K. PALMER'S
Fluid Extract of Fireweed and Ointment.
Warranted a sure remedy for the piles.
GRANVILLE M. CLARK,
Sole Agent, at Boston Drug Store, 160 Hanover (corner of Salem) Street

A NEW and USEFUL INVENTION.
GREELEY'S IMPROVED
SUSPENDER SHOULDER BRACE,
Sold Wholesale and Retail
At the Shirt Depot,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
155 Washington St., Opposite Milk Street,
BOSTON.
This Suspensory Brace has been tested by all classes, proves to be a superior Suspender to the common, for Ladies' Skirts and gentlemen's Pants, and a far superior Brace to any other
Some of its superior qualities over other Suspenders or Braces, (separate or combined,) are—
1st. It does not touch the person under the arms
2d. Its action is two-fold, pressing, the shoulder blade it as it bears the shoulder back
3d. Its attachment to the clothes is over the hips only leaving the person free to stoop or sit without straining the pants, or drawing them up from the knees, when in a sitting position.
4th. Are sold at retail for 38, 42, 50 and 62 cents a pair.
ALSO AS ABOVE
OFFICE of the BOSTON DYE-HOUSE.

NEW CIGAR STORE.
THE CUBA CIGAR COMPANY
Have taken Store 77 Hanover Street, Boston, opposite Portland street, where they offer, at wholesale and retail, a large assortment of genuine and reliable Cigars
Retailers and Jobbers of Cigars are invited to call and see these goods. The Agent feels confident of suiting, both as to prices and quality—and will sell in any quantity.
A large assortment of fine Cigars will always be open for retailing, and the prices will be within the means of every one. Call and try them.
J. WILSON JERAULD
Jobber of Cigars and Tobacco, Agent for the Company.

Healthy Bread!
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS,
The purest ever made, and is steadily coming into general use. Every family that uses it will recommend it to their friends, which is the best evidence of its merits.—Beware of Counterfeits! The genuine is packed in 1 lb. 1-2 lb and 1-4 lb. packages, as may be desired with the Proprietor's name on each, and put up in 36, 60, 100 and 120 lb. boxes For sale by the principal wholesale and retail Grocers in Boston and New England generally
Manufactured by JAMES PYLE,
331 Washington Street, New York.

To the Honorable BEDER FALES *Judge of Probate for the County of Lincoln.*
RICHARD H. WILSON, surviving husband of LOUISA B. WILSON, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said deceased died seized and possessed of real estate in this State in which he is lawfully entitled to dower that no part thereof has been assigned to him by the heirs at law and that he is desirous of possessing and occupying the same in severalty. He therefore prays that his dower in said estate may be assigned and set to him by metes and bounds, or the Commissioners may be appointed for that purpose agreeably to an act of the Legislature, approved April 13, A. D. 1857. R. H. WILSON.
Dated this 4th day of January, A. D. 1858.

LINCOLN. SS.—At a Court of Probate held at Wiscasset within and for the County of Lincoln, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1858.
R. H WILSON, Widower of LOUISA B. WILSON, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, having presented his application for Dower in the real estate of which the said deceased died seized and possessed:
Ordered, That the said widower give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Rockland Gazette printed at Rockland that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Rockland, in said County, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1858, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
BEDER FALES, Judge of Probate.
Attest: E FOOTE, Register. 3w16

To the HON. BEDER FALES, *Judge of Probate, for the County of Lincoln.*
RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS, RICHARD H. WILSON, surviving husband of LOUISA B. WILSON, late of Rockland, in said County of Lincoln, deceased, that said Louisa B. Wilson died possessed of personal Estate, an Inventory whereof has been duly returned, that he is entitled to receive more of said personal estate than he can have on a distribution thereof. He therefore prays that such an allowance may be made out of said estate as may be deemed necessary and proper.
R. H. WILSON.
Dated this 4th day of January, A, D. 1858.

LINCOLN, SS.—At a Probate Court, held at Wiscasset, within and for the County of Lincoln, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1858
On the foregoing petition, *Ordered*—That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said Estate, that they may appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Rockland, within and for said County, on the 27th day of May next, by causing a copy of said petition, with this order to be published in the Rockland Gazette printed at Rockland in said County, three weeks successively, previous to said Court.
BEDER FALES, Judge of Probate.
Attest:—E. FOOTE, Register.
A true Copy—Attest:—E. FOOTE, Register. 3w16

LINCOLN, SS.—At a Probate Court held at Wiscasset within and for the County of Lincoln, on the 6th day of April, A, D. 1858.
WHEREAS the Comissioners appointed to set out to DELIA D. BUTLER widow of ALFRED B. BUTLER, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of which the said Alfred died seized, have made return of their doings into the Probate Office in said County:
ORDERED, That notice be given to the heirs at law and all persons interested, in said estate, by publishing this Order three weks successively in the Rockland Gazette, printed at Rockland, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Thomaston on the 27th day of May, 1858, and shew cause, if any they have, why the report of said Commissioners should not be accepted.
BEDER FALES, Judge of Probate.
Copy Attest:—E. FOOTE, Register. 3w16

SPRING OF 1858.
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
TAKING advantage of the large Manufacturers' Auction Sales of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Fancy Doeskins,
AND SATINETS,
which the necessity of the times have forced upon the Boston and New York markets, we have supplied ourselves from these and other sources, at low prices, with an unusually large and varied stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
particularly adapted to the wants of the New England trade.
Our importations of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
have been large and varied; and the trade may be assured of finding with us a stock not to be excelled, either in variety, style or extent, by any other in this market.
Our terms, either for cash or approved credit, shall be of the most liberal character; and we invite the attention of traders to an examination of our goods before concluding their purchases.
WHITING, GALLOUPE, BLISS & CO.
14 Federal and 95 Congress Streets,
BOSTON.
Boston, April 7, 1858. 3m16

H. B. EATON, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN &c.
MEMBER OF THE MAINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
Member of the Homœpathic College of Health &c.
DOCTOR EATON keeps constantly on hand the various Homœpathic Medicines.
BOOKS, MEDICINE CHESTS, ETC.
Calls left at the Telegraph Office in Rockland, or at his residence in Rockport will be promptly attended to.
Rockport, Oct 1856. 1y24

Pioneer Line.
EASTERN ROUTE.
Machiasport, Ellsworth and Rockland.
THE FAVORITE STEAMER

ROCKLAND,
CAPT. ISRAEL SNOW,
Will commence her regular trips on **Saturday,** April 24th, and run as follows:—
Leave ROCKLAND for MACHIASPORT every Saturday morning on arrival of steamers M. Sanford from Boston, and Daniel Webster from Portland, touching at N. Haven, Deer Isle, Mt. Desert, Millbridge and Jonesport.
RETURNING,—will leave MACHIASPORT for ROCKLAND every Monday morning at half-past four touching as above, arriving at ROCKLAND in time to connect with steamer M. Sanford, for Boston.

Will also leave ROCKLAND every Wednesday morning on arrival of M. Sanford, for ELLSWORTH, touching at Belfast, Castine, Deer Isle and Sedgwick.
RETURNING —Leaves ELLSWORTH every Thursday morning for ROCKLAND, touching as above, arriving in time to connect with the M. Sanford for Boston.

FARE:

From Rockland to Machiasport,	$2 50
" Jonesport,	2,25.
" Millbridge,	2,00.
" Mt. Desert,	1,50.
" Deer Isle,	1,00.
" North Haven,	,50.
From Rockland to Ellsworth,	$1.75.
" Sedgwick,	1,50.
" Deer Isle,	1,25.
" Castine,	1,00.
" Belfast,	,50.

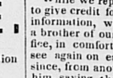
Way Fares as usual.
M. W. FARWELL, *Agent.*
April, 1858. 8m16

INSIDE LINE.
THREE TRIPS A WEEK.
Bangor, Portland, Boston, Lawrence and Lowell.
THE SPLENDID AND FAST SAILING STEAMER

DANIEL WEBSTER,
CAPT. SAMUEL BLANCHARD,
HAVING, the past winter, been thoroughly overhauled and put in the best possible condition for the accommodation of the travelling community, will take her place on the line between **Bangor and Portland,** connecting with the cars for Boston, Lowell and Lawrence, on **Monday, April 5th,** and will run as follows:—
Leaves BANGOR every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, arriving at ROCKLAND at about 11 o'clock, A. M., and arriviving at Portland in season for the 4 1-2 o'clock train for Boston.
RETURNING,—Leaves PORTLAND for BANGOR and intermediate buildings on the River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, on the arrival of the cars from Boston, arriving at ROCKLAND every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at about 3 1-2 o'clock.
FARE,—From Rockland to Boston, $2,50
" " " Portland, 1,50
River Fares as usual. Freight taken at usual rates
M. W FARWELL, *Agent.*
Agent's Office at his residence, No. 5, Elm Street.
Rockland, April 22, 1858. 8m14

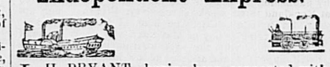
OUTSIDE ROUTE.
FOR BOSTON DIRECT.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
THE NEW, LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER

MENEMON SANFORD,
CAPT. CHARLES SANFORD,
Will leave BANGOR (or as far up as the ice will permit,) for BOSTON every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 11 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Rockland about 5 o'clock, P M.
RETURNING:—Leaves Foster's South Wharf BOSTON for BANGOR, (or as far up as the ice will permit,) and intermediate landings on the river, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock, P. M., arriving at ROCKLAND every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning at about 5 o'clock.
FARE—From Rockland to Boston, $2,00
☞ River Fares as usual Freight taken at usual rates.
M. W. FARWELL, *Agent.*
P. S. Agent's Office at his residence, No. 5 Elm Str et.
Rockland, March 24, 1858. 8m13

For Vinalhaven.
THE CLIPPER SCHOONER
GREYHOUND,
CAPT. J. B. CARVER,

Will run as a Packet between Rockland and Vinalhaven, the present season, as follows:—Will leave Vinalhaven every Monday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, arriving at Rockland in season for the Steamers.
Returning, will leave Rockland for Vinalhaven every Tuesday and Saturday morning. On other days, having excellent accommodations and appliances, and being a fast sailer, she will be on hire for Excursions in the bay.
FARE,—To and from the Island, 50 cents. Freight at low rates.
J. FERNALD, Agent for Vinalhaven.
J. P. FISH, Agent for Rockland.
March 6, 1858. 7m11

The Eastern Express Co.'s

EXPRESS will leave for BOSTON direct by **the Steamer M. Sanford** every MONDAY & THURSDAY at 5 o'clock P. M., returning WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings.
—ALSO—
For PORTLAND and BOSTON by **Steamer Dan'l Webster** every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.
For BANGOR every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings.
Freight Forwarded to all parts of the Country.
Notes, Bills, Drafts &c., collected. Bills of Exchange on Ireland purchased in sums to suit and all other business in the Express line promptly attended to.
E. L. LOVEJOY, Agent.
Rockland, March 31, 1858. 8m14

BRYANT'S
BANGOR AND BOSTON
Independent Express.

J. H. BRYANT, having been connected with the Express business on this route for the past 16 years, **will continue the same as follows:**
Leaves ROCKLAND for BOSTON, Monday and Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and for BANGOR and intermediate towns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 5 o'clock.
MR. G. H. YEATON, Messenger.
Money, Packages, Orders and Goods, Forwarded, and **Drafts, and Bills** collected.
E. H. COCHRAN, would call attention to the above Express, as every way worthy the public confidence and patronage.
E. H. COCHRAN, Agent.
Spofford Block, Main Street, Rockland.
March 30, 1858. 8m14

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
The great English Remedy for
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and
CONSUMPTION!
Reliable Evidence of the Effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam.
From the Christian Freeman.
While we repudiate quackery, we are always pleased to give credit for that which is truly useful, and to give information, which may benefit others. A few days ago a brother of ours, from Norway, Me., came into our office, in comfortable health, whom we did not expect to see again on earth. We received a letter a few weeks since, from another brother, resident in the house with him, saying that he was confined to his bed, and could not probably continue but a short time. Sudge then of our surprise when we saw him enter our office. He has a slight cough remaining, as it would be natural that he should have, until he has had further time for acquiring strength. But he is in comfortable health The following letter which he addresses to the general Boston Agent for the medicine which has restored him so wonderfully, will show what medicine has been the instrument of the good work.
BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1847.
DR. D. F. BRADLEE—SIR—I cannot refrain from saying a word to you in commendation of "Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life" Here is a plain statement of facts in relation to my case, and if they are of any service in inducing the sick to seek relief at the same source from whence I obtained it, I shall be thankful.
My residence is Norway, Me. Three years ago last fall, I took a violent cold, which left a cough of the most aggravated kind, accompanied by a severe pain in the left side. Last June I had become so feeble that I was obliged to quit all work, and was confined to the house until about four weeks since. During that time I received the best medical attendance, and tried dearly all the medicines which are reccommended in such kases, but could find no relief, but grew worse, and for the last three weeks was confined to my bed. Two of my physicians gave me up as past recovery. But as fortune would have it, I heard of the Hungarian Balsam, and immediately procured a bottle. This gave me instant relief, and six bottles have broken up my cough, and placed me in a situation to resume, with advancing health, my usual occupation.
Yours, truly, CHURCHILL COBB.
☞ Sole Proprietor, DAVID F. BRADLEE, Watertown, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed
Sold by Druggists and dealers in Medicine in every town in the United States and British Provinces. 4w16

At Cost.
LADIES' and Misses' Gaiter Boots and Ladies' Kid Shoes are selling at **Cost,** at
BERRY'S, No. 7, Kimball Block.
Rockland, March 23, 1858. 13tf

COFFEES and TEAS, Butter and Cheese, for sale at the general provision store of
6w7 JOHN WAKEFIELD

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Large and New STOCK
—OF—
Boots and Shoes,
of all descriptions.
Just Received at
T. A. WENTWORTH'S,
No. 2, Spofford Block.
which will be **SOLD** at **PRICES** to correspond with the times.
Rockland, March 31, 1858. 14tf

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
SPRING STYLES
For 1858,
JUST RECEIVED BY
Steamer Sanford, at
T. A. WENTWORTH'S,
No. 2 Spofford Block.
ALSO,—A lot of New STYLE CAPS.
Rockland, March 31, 1858. 14tf

E. R. SPEAR,
AT THE
ROCKLAND BOOKSTORE,
HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Paper Hangings
Ever offered in Lincoln County, and is selling them at
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
☞ Call early and examine the Stock. ☜
SPEAR has also a large and well selected Stock of
BOOKS, STATIONERY, JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS.
BLANK BOOKS made to order. WRAPPING PAPER of all kinds and sizes.
Now is the time to make
GOOD BARGAINS.
Rockland, April 7, 1858. 15tf

GOOD NEWS
TO THE
Bare Headed & Bare Footed.
THE Subscriber wishing to close out his present Stock of
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps & Furs,
offers the same to **CASH** purchasers for
31 Days,
at prices that can't be beat. An early call at No. 7 Kimball Block will have the desired effect
JOHN T. BERRY, 2d.